The Centre Reporter.

VOLUME { OLD SERIES, XL. NEW SERIES, XVI. | CENTRE HALL, PA., THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883 | NO. 15.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

By FRED KURTZ.

Wednesday of this week was fixed upon to take up the prohibition amendment in the House.

The free pipe bill has passed both houses. This is an anti-monopoly victory.

An effort will be made in the House to pass the assessor's pay bill over the veto.

The Democrats last week carried the elections in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, and at other places.

The March reduction of the public debt is over 9 millions.

Twelve hundred journeymen painters in Philadelphia are on a strike. They demand an increase from $2.50 to $3.00 a day. Aint that pretty steep for daubing paint?

But this is steeper yet: Between four and five thousand brick layers at Chicago struck for four dollars a day, and work on all the principal buildings is at a standstill.

From the reports published in another colum of the REPORTER it will be seen that the crop of strikes is quite large—some of these strikers are already receiving wages which would make some others feel glad.

In New York Mr. Barssick has sued Rebecca M'Lean for ten thousand dollars damages for breach of promise.

The London "St. James Gazette" publishes an anonymous letter saying that Fenians are sending packages containing linen infected with small-pox to persons who are obnoxious to the Irish National party. This is no honor to the Fenians, and may spread the disease among innocent families.

Shot for refusing to take a drink, is a text from which to make a temperance sermon. The occurrence will be found in another colum.

The Rhode Island election went in favor of the Republicans, who elected the governor, but with a reduced vote. The Democrats polled a larger vote than ever before, which shows that the cause of the radicals is weakening.

The President appointed Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, as Post Master General.

Gresham is not much of a tariff man, which may tickle Pennsylvania protectionists. He assisted star-route Dorsey to buy the State of Indiana for the Garfield electors.

Governor Pattison has vetoed the bill raising the Assessors' pay from $1 to $2 per day on the ground that there is no public demand for the measure.

Of twelve bills that went to the Governor thus far he has vetoed five.

A meeting of leading Republicans was held in Philadelphia last week to devise some means to restore harmony in the ranks of that party. No definite action was had more than to submit the matter to a committee for a plan.

As the split in the Republican ranks was professedly, and with good cause, upon principles,—civil service reform and opposition to bossism—the REPORTER can not see how a compromise is to be brought about without some body eating dirt.

General Grant has been elected President—of a rifle association. General Grant's ambition ought to be satisfied by this time.—Ph. *Times.*

General Grant was President of a *rifle* association 8 years at Washington, when every fellow under him, from Babcock down, was doing his best to rifle the government.

A writer in the "Scientific American" who has critically examined the Egyptian obelisk says that it is made of concrete-granite broken in pieces, bituminous matter and hydraulic lime. If this theory is correct it disposes of the engineering difficulties that were supposed to have been surmounted by the Egyptians in quarrying and transporting huge blocks of stone for long distances. If they were masters of the art of making durable stone like that in the obelisk the wonder ceases.

The alms houses, as per recent revelations in Philadelphia and Massachusetts, have proven a bonanza for Republican officials. We really thought that the party which claimed all the decency would at least spare the alms houses, and not steal its groceries or trafic in the corpses of inmates. If a lower stage ever was reached, in corrupt practices, it has remained unrevealed. From this disgusting plunder Hubble and Cooper got their assessment to help the machine bosses.

Every Englishman is ready to explode just now from the dynamite excitement as though he were a can of dynamite himself. Even the setting off of a firecracker will make John Bull jump, and every Irishman is looked upon as a storehouse of explosives.

Every retailer of liquor in Portland, Oregon, is required to pay $800 yearly for that privilege. As a consequence there are only a few dealers in that city, and it virtually proves a prohibitory law, saving the citizens from the most deleterious effects following the traffic in communities where the laws are defective.

In the House at Harrisburg, the proposed constitutional amendment, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, was defeated by a decided vote. That branch of the Legislature also discussed and finally passed the Nicholson apportionment bill. This bill would give the Republicans 15 and Democrats 13 districts.

Emery, the commander of the temperance forces in the House, last week, said he won't call up the resolution proposing a liquor prohibition amendment until this week. He will wait until he catches a full attendance and will most likely call it up when members least expect it. There are a number of statesmen who are expected to be taken suddenly ill or seized with the insidious malaria when the resolution springs up and will be unable to attend and go upon record. A number of the prospective "artful dodgers" have been marked and means will be taken to discover whether they are "playing" or not. Emery states that he has discovered fraud in the manner in which the liquor interest has been getting up the petitions remonstrating against the amendment and that he means to expose it. He is cocked and primed for a "great speech," and it is understood has some inside facts from the liquor camp which he will ventilate. We are anxious to see what Emery will reveal and just as anxious to know who will play sick about the time a vote is had.

Astonishing alms-house revelations are being made up in Massachusetts through Governor Butler, which proves that that old commonwealth once so loud in its shrieks against the South, is not possessed of all the virtue. A few days ago before the investigating committee, relative to the State Almshouse, ex-watchman Dudley testified that when he detected Marsh, Marsh told him to keep still about what he had seen of loading bodies at the dead-house. Marsh says, "We must have some pay for our trouble of taking care of these critters." Witnesses gave details of the case of a man who was put into a cell while intoxicated and died in four days from neglect. Saw light in the trunk room at night several times after the inmates retired, and going in quietly one night saw Capt. Marsh's wife opening trunks and taking clothing from them. Mrs. Pope housekeeper, now at Middleton, told him she had saw the same thing, and that the most valuable dresses were taken by the Captain's wife to her private store room and made over for the Davis girls. Twenty children in one ward used to cry at night because of hunger. One night out of curiosity he went to the burying ground and saw four bodies resurrected and driven off in a wagon. State food for the inmates and insane was always very poor. The allowance of other food was very slender. A man who drove the hospital team told witness he had taken up sixty-eight bodies in eight months. The man was dissatisfied then, but the next day he showed a "few hundred" which he said "Tom (Marsh) had given him." Witness was afterward appointed, with his wife, to the care of the female insane. Trunks of the insane had been taken away. Beds were of straw in a rotten condition with insufficient clothing. Cells were in a filthy condition. One insane woman was in a dirty cell in the attic. She was entirely without clothing and was almost a skeleton. The assistant said she was violently insane and would tear her clothes. She had had only one meal a day carried to her by an idiotic girl, who said she had always taken care of the woman. Watched and found the girl threw the food away, and came back with the empty plate telling the woman had eaten all the food. In five or six weeks he had the woman out of the cell and in the sitting room, so changed that her husband did not know her. Her name was Mary Barron.

Gov. Butler—What was the husband's name?

Witness—I don't know. He lives in Boston.

Gov. Butler—Never mind; the newspapers will bring him to me to-morrow morning.

On cross-examination witness said of 73 children that came there in a year only one lived.

Arthur's administration is not having a warm side with either stalwarts or halfbreeds. He went into the white-house as a Conklingite, but in his endeavor to please both factions he is not creating much enthusiasm with either. The leading stalwarts are cold towards his administration and the halfbreeds are not in raptures because they do not receive still more recognition. Playing hot and cold never creates a big crop of warm friends, and the general attitude of leading republicans toward the administration is one of indifference. Arthur is anxious to be his own successor but he is not building on a strong foundation.

In the Michigan state election, last week, the Democrats carried. In Ohio, last week, the Democrats were also successful in most places.

TERRIBLE TEWKESBURY.

Bodies Skinned and the Skins Tanned.

Boston, April 4.—The Tewkesbury Almshouse investigation was resumed to-day. The Chairman asked to have the issue as to whether bodies had been delivered to medical schools eliminated, as that could not be disputed.

Governor Butler replied he expected to prove bodies had been delivered elsewhere, some to be skinned and the skins tanned. He proposed to show that after bodies had been buried they had been taken up and sent away. He said he would go into the graveyard at Tewkesbury and produce some alleged remains. This investigation was to go to prove the testimony which had been given to be absolutely false. Books which had been sent him as records of the almshouse were not complete; were copies of original books. He wanted the latter, embracing those recording deaths and sales of dead bodies.

The Chairman said it was claimed no bodies were sold, hence there were no records to be produced, but the Governor said he would prove the contrary.

Mrs. Thomas resumed her testimony, correcting the statement that a pound of butter a week was given each inmate. It should have been a pound a meal. Honora Conners, an inmate, was kept as a "show" woman for the benefit of visitors, who were taken to see her.

Thomas Hall, who worked at Tewkesbury from 1874 to 1877, testified he had all the dead to bury while he was there. He took them from the dead-house under orders. Thomas J. Marsh, Jr., and Captain Minning used to come and get dead bodies, carrying them away in two zinc air-tight trunks. During the winter he was there, bodies taken to Boston averaged 65 to 75. They were not sent in hot weather. No pickling was done while he was there. Bodies received from the State prison for burial at the almshouse were, with one exception, sent away for dissection. When witness left he was paid $100 for the winter's work and for handling bodies. Thought Tom Marsh used to collect money from Harvard College. Witness acknowledged he knew he had been doing something wrong.

DYNAMITE SCARE IN ENGLAND.

London, April 5.—Exciting events of the day crowded each other so fast that their importance could scarcely be realized until later hours of the night admitted a complete summing up. The surprises include the unearthing of the most important dynamite factory ever discovered, the arrests of four ruin-breeders in London and one in Birmingham, the attempt on a Government magazine in Ireland, reception of an incendiary letter in London, and the discovery of the astounding and audacious scheme of the Nihilists to blow up the Czar's residence in Moscow. Excitement over these affairs was not confined to Government offices, but was apparent on the street to even the most casual observer. The prompt action of the Government officers is highly commended. The post-office and neighboring Government property were placed under increased guard and the royal residence at Windsor was given a force of sentinels, sent thither in a private manner. This precaution was made necessary, because Government officers learned late last night that in connection with the discovery of the dynamite factory at Birmingham, some conspirators were already on the way from Birmingham to Windsor. It is stated in official circles there is reason to believe the whole incendiary and dynamite conspiracy here and in America will now be laid bare, and the number of arrests will shortly increase.

KNOCKED DOWN 21 TIMES.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., April 7.—A prize-fight occurred this morning. Tom Slavin, of Wanamie, and Mike Cavanaugh, fought a battle of twenty-two rounds near Nanticoke. Slavin was knocked down twenty-one times and Cavanaugh was declared the winner. Both men were terribly disfigured.

——All classes, all trades and professions can find clothing at the Philadelphia Branch to suit. They have suits which are so low in price, considering the quality of the goods, as will astonish any one. The new stock is simply enormous, and is warranted to all purchasers as represented. Customers are not taken in at the Philad. Branch, but all sales are made on fair and honest principles, and prices lower than the lowest. Any thing to clothe man or boy from head to foot, and at a saving of from $5 to $15 on every suit, compared with prices elsewhere. This is a fact that is worth remembering.

——Linen and lace collars, at D. Garman & Son's, for both ladies and children.

Governor Pattison has issued a proclamation declaring forfeited the charters of corporations and companies failing to make return to the Auditor General within three years. It is said the list will include 775 corporations of such character as cause general surprise.

The revolutionary party in Russia has issued a proclamation announcing that their preparations to meet the coronation of the Czar are complete, and they have every hope of success in fully carrying out long devised plans. The proclamation contains a warning to all persons that they shall, if valuing their personal safety, keep at a distance from the Czar during the ceremony of coronation. The pronunciamento of the revolutionists concludes with the words:—"We will strike once more for the freedom of Russia." The proclamation is printed in letters of red and is bordered with stripes of the same color.

Ex-Senator Thurman fell and broke his arm the other day.

Wishing to keep the readers of the REPORTER posted on Queen Victoria's knee, we have to say that it is not yet better.

Vessels with cabbage and turnips still come from Germany and Russia.

FATHER AND SON KILLED.

Lewistown, April 6.—John R. Wood was instantly killed and his son, aged 18 years, so badly injured that he died, in an ore mine near Shindel Station, Mifflin county, on 5. Mr. Wood and his son were engaged in removing a pillar when the roof of the mine fell in, completely burying the father and covering the son to the waist, frightfully mangling both legs. The accident occurred about noon, but it was not discovered by the miners until 6 o'clock. Mr. Wood was about 50 years old and leaves five children, four of whom are small.

THOUSANDS OF MEN ON STRIKE.

Chicago, April 2—Between 4,000 and 5,000 bricklayers went on strike this morning for $4 a day. Work on all the principal buildings has been stopped.

New Haven. April 2—The employers have acceded to the demands of the bricklayers for $3.75 per day.

Shamokin, Pa., April 2.—A squad of 150 laborers on the Shamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railway have struck for an advance of 25 cents per day.

The remainder of the laborers struck late this afternoon. There are 500 men now out. Both sides are firm, but no trouble is anticipated.

Philadelphia, April 2.—Twelve hundred journeymen house-painters struck for an increase from $2. 50 to $3 per day.

Pittsburg, April 2.—The cigar-makers here will strike on May 1.

Portland, Me., April 2.—The prisoners in the jail here struck work to-day because they claimed they were not given enough to eat.

Lynchburg, April 2—The tobacco manufacturers rejected the proposition of the strikers to resume work and refused to treat further with the labor associations. White laborers were introduced into two more factories to-day. The strikers number 1,200 and, and are receiving outside assistance.

Philadelphia, April 2.--Over 200 puddlers and helpers at the Pencoyd Iron Works, West Manayunk, have struck against a reduction of wages from $4, 25 per ton to $3 75.

Eight hundred hands employed in the shoe factory of John Mundell & Co., have referred the firm's proposition to make a reduction of 10 per cent, in their wages to the Arbitration Committee of the Shoemaker's Branch of the Knights of Labor for settlement.

GOOD RAFTING WATER.

Williamsport, Pa., April 8.—The flood in the Susquehanna is now twelve feet, and the booms are filling up rapidly. about six million feet of logs are already in. Many rafts are coming down Loyalsock creek.

——A number of new stores opening at Bellefonte and the enlargement of the old ones indicate a business boom for the county seat which we are pleased to note. There always has been a live enterprising spirit about Bellefonte which has prevented the town from falling into the old-fogy ways of some larger places.

——The spring stock of clothing is on at the Philad Branch, and Bellefonte is proud of the display, it puts that town in the front ranks for ready-made clothing and Lewins & Co. are at the top of the ladder for low prices, with none able to come up to them. The stock is an elegant one, and contains anything needed for a man or boy. Go and see it, even if you do not wish to purchase. Examine prices and satisfy yourself that Lewins & Co. are ahead of all competition.

——The fields are free from snow, and the weather so far this week was pleasant with balmy breezes, and some farmers are plowing. The grain fields have a promising appearance.

——Preachers, lawyers, doctors, farmers, and laboring men, all find clothing to suit them at the Philad. Branch. Tremendous stock of new spring suits just unpacked at astonishing low prices. Satisfaction guaranteed to all. One price for all.

A TERRIFIC PRIZE-FIGHT.

A White Man and a Negro Pound one Another.

When the gray dawn was breaking yesterday its dull light fell on 300 persons who had congregrated on 'the road' which leads from Brooklyn to the Atlantic Ocean The crowd was composed of men in all walks of life, who assembled for the porpose of witnessing a prize-fight between Harry C. Woodson (negro), otherwise known as "the Black Diamond," and Frank McLoughlin (white), Woodson is the "champion nigger boxer." He is twenty-four years old, 5 feet 8½ inches tall and yesterday morning weiged 172 pounds. McLoughlin is twenty-nine years old, 5 feet 8 inches in height and weighed before the battle 170 pounds. The ring was not a "staked one," but was formed by rows of benches on three sides and by a line of carriages on the other. It was 5. 16 o'clock when the referee who had been agreed upon previously, announced that it was light enought to fight. An instant later the men entered the ring.

First Round.—Both men stepped briskly to the centre and hostilities were begun by Woodson leading lightly on M'Loughlin's stomach, McLoughlin's counter fell short and before he could recover Woodson planted a blow on his chest ,and another on his mouth. The men then clinched and indulged in half-arm fighting. Then McLoughlin tried to throw the negro to the ground, but was in turn cross-buttocked, falling heavily on the turf The round lasted thirty-five seconds. So fast was the fighting that both men, upon going to their corners, gasped for breath, though it was evident that McLoughlin was the most distressed. When a minute had elapsed time was called for the

Second Round.—Both men responded quickly to the call. and as quickly went to fighting. Woodson was evidently aiming to bruise his opponent's body, and soon landed his left hand on McLoughlin's ribs, The latter countered heavily on Woodson's chest, causing him to gasp for breath. Woodson then led and succeeded in planting his left on McLoughlin's face and then clinching with him. After a desperate struggle McLoughlin threw his black opponent by a right twitch and trip, the round lasting forty-five seconds.

Third Round.—The men fought hard and fast and sledge-hammer blows were exchanged with lightning-like rapidity. The black man did not like the punishment and grappled with the white man, throwing him by a head-lock. Time, thirty five seconds.

Fourth Round.—This was another hard-hitting round. McLoughlin's left eye was raw and bleeding, while his right eye was rapidly closing. He gamely stood the punishment, however, and Woodson followed him around the ring hitting him on the face, nose and ear in rapid succession. The round lasted twenty seconds and was ended by both men clinching and falling over the benches that formed one of the sides of the ring.

Fifth Round.—McLoughlin responded gamely but weakly, and at once began rushing tactics. Woodson withstood all advances and hit McLoughlin heavily on the jaw. Then came another clinch, in which McLoughlin pushed Woodson against the carriages and under the horses The round lasted thirty seconds.

Sixth Round.—This round showed that McLoughlin, though weak, was yet able to hit an effective blow, and he planted his fists on Woodson's nose and eyes in a manner that startled the (alleged) descendant of Ham. The latter soon recovered and put in a good left-hander on the face of the (alleged) descendant of Shem, but the latter's right-hand counter caught the darkey full in the mouth and lifted him from his feet. the first knock down being claimed for and allowed to McLoughlin.

Seventh Round. This was the last one of seven of the most desperately fought battles ever chronicled. Woodson was quick in responding to the call of time and went at his opponent "hammer and tongs," but McLoughlin skillfully parried his blows until a left-hander hit him full in the stomach. Both men then stepped back and immediately forward again. Woodson sent his right straight in on McLoughlin's nose. It caused McLoughlin to fall and turn completely over. The referee waited until one minute had elapsed and as McLaughlin failed to respond to the call of time the fight was awarded Woodson. The fight just lasted 9 min. and 50 sec. The purse for which the men fought was $40, but the prominent sporting men added $10 to it for the winner and presented the defeated man with $25.

The police were aware of the time and place of the intended fight, but they did not interfere to prevent it or stop it after it had begun. The Acting Superintendent of Police of Brooklyn sent at 9. 30 P. M. Thursday night the following dispatch to all precincts: "It is reported that a prize-fight is to take place somewhere on the Coney Island road to-night. Keep a sharp lookout." The order was not heeded.

——While the nations of Europe are grumbling and growling among each other and each one in addition is threatened with internal discords, we here in the United States are calm and peaceable, and prosperity seems to smile in every locality. Families are happy and there is nothing to mar their peace—these blessings are greatly owing to the satisfaction all find in purchasing their family groceries at Sechlers, where goods are fresh and wholesome, and sold at a trifle above wholesale to Cash buyers.

——You can save money by buying your muslin of D. Garman & Son.

SIX PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH FORTY-SIX ANIMALS KILLED BY FIRE.

Nashville, April 5—A negro cabin near the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, at Shelbyville, was burned at noon yesterday. Two children of Harden Hughes colored, aged respectively five and two years, were burned to death. Their mother had set them locked up in the cabin The fire communicated to the church, which was also destroyed, together with a small brick cottage adjoining. Loss on the church $2,500; no insurance.

Albany, April 5.—John A. Wilson, his wife and two daughters were burned to death in a house three miles from Hartwick, Otsego county, early this morning. The cause of fire is unknown

Middletown, N. Y. April 5—The barn and stables of Jesse Holbert, near Goshen, were destroyed by fire last night. Forty-four cows and two horses were burned. The dairy was one of the finest in the county and the animals burned were Holstein and Belted cattle. The loss is about $10,000.

ONE THOUSAND HOUSES BURNED.

Panama, April 5.—The *Star and Herald* has the following dispatch from Iquique. Fire on the 10th destroyed ten blocks and part of four others. About one thousand houses were destroyed, doing damaged estimated at two million pounds sterling.

DEATH OF PETER COOPER.

The long and ussful life of Peter Cooper the wealthy Philanthropist of New York, closed at 8 o'clock on the morning of April 4 For a few days he suffered from a severe attack of pneumonia, the firm symptoms of which appeared on Sunday last.

Mr. Cooper was ninety-two years old at the time of his death. Mr. Cooper's advanced years were a great drawback to his recovery About 2 o'clock he called his son ex-Mayor Cooper, and Mrs Abram S. Hewitt, his daughter, and her family to his bedside, saying to them that he knew he had not long to live, and that they must become reconciled to this fact. His death occured exactly at 3 o'clock, and he remained conscious up to the time of his demise and made several remarks in regard to family affairs. Flags were placed at half-mast on the Cooper Institute, the city hall, the post office building, the news paper offices and other public and private buildings.

AN ELEPHANT SHOT.

New York, April 5—Barnum's elephant Philot, in size next to Jumbo, was shot to-day He had proved so intractable that his killing became necessary to the safety of those compelled to be near him. His carcass was cut up by doctors.

A FRIGTFUL EXPLOSION.

Rome, April 5.—By the explosion of a powder depot, near the Passo Correse, forty persons were killed and many injured, some fatally.

Articles of association of the Curwensville and West Branch railroad company have been filed in the secretary of the commonwealth's office. The road is fifteen miles in length and the capital stock is $300,000.

——If you want to know where to buy cheaper than elsewhere, any of the goods mentioned here, we tell you, all will tell you, that Lewins & Co. is one of the parties that will do it, at the famous Philad. Branch, viz: Suits, all styles and sizes for men or boys; shirts, collars, ties, underwear and hose, spring overcoats, hats all styles fine and coarse, umbrellas, gumcoats, gold collar and sleeve buttons, chains and pins. In fact anything to completely rig out a man or boy, fit for church or fashionable wedding, or to chop in the woods or plow in the fields. Goods positively sold 20 per cent lower than the lowest in the state.

APLIL COURT TRIAL LIST.

FIRST WEEK.

John H. Yocum et al. vs. John Lyon et al.
Kessler & Huffington vs. O. L. Schoonover.
Jesse Diggins vs. Jackson Gorton.
C. G. Meinhart vs. John T. Fowler.
C. Sharrar vs. E. J. Pruner.
Gotlelb Haag vs. George B. Nash.
Edward Gardner vs. John W. Cooke.
W. H. Corman, assignee, vs. Elias Wert et al.

SECOND WEEK.

Centre county vs. Andrew Gregg et al.
I. J. Grenoble vs. Chas. E. Nash.
Stephen M'Monegal's Ex'rs vs. Price & Milliken.
A. C. Geary vs. Sam'l Kryder.
W. V. Hughes vs. J. H. Morrison.
Jacob Beck use of vs. John A. Hunter.
Thomas Merryman vs. John T. Fowler.
Furst & Hunter vs. Hoffer & Walker.
Jacob Wagner vs George Cronemiller.
J. B. Fisher vs R. H. Duncan et al.
H. Merryman Ex'rs vs W. F. Reynolds et al.
Warner & Merrit vs S. Ettlinger.
Com. of Penn'a ex rel., vs James Mullen et al.
Leonard Rhone vs Penn'a R. R. Co.
D. W. Holt vs Susquehanna Insurance Co.
Same vs Kittanning Insurance Co.
Aaron P. Pichards et ux., vs James Cowher, Adm'r, et al.
Com. Penn'a, ex rel., vs D. S. Keller, Adm'r.
A. B. Rose vs Carnegie Bros. & Co., (Limited)
Hugh Adams vs Alfred Johnson.
James Gates vs G. Dorsey Green.
G. W. Zimmerman vs S. P. Gephart.
George Reeser use of vs Commercial Mutual Insurance Co.
Jacob Fletcher et al., vs J. A. Walker.
A. J. Albright, Adm'r, Jonathan Kreamer.
W. H. Corman, assignee, S. K. Foust et al.
G. W. Zimmerman vs J. P. Gephart.

APRIL COURT.

GRAND JURORS.

Gregg, J Rarick, Wm. Stover, Chas. A Krape ....Snowshoe, O Holt, Wm. Stewart.....Ferguson, J L Carper, D G Meek.....Unionville, S Brugger..... Potter G M Boal.....Union, J H Stover, A Calhoun.....Walker, L Whippo.....Liberty, S W Mensker.....Marion, L W Eberhart.....College, J W Stewart.....Millheim, J H Reifsnyder.....Miles, Harry Strohecker.....Boggs, Jac Yarnell, S J Dale .....Rush, J D Gill.....Harris, George Fortney..... Spring, John Griffith.

TRAVERSE—FIRST WEEK.

Howard, N S Sanders.....Philipsburg, S Miller, J R Herd sr., L Gorton, C G Herlinger.....Ferguson, David Carper, J W Riber.....Bellefonte, G W Brew, J Olewine, I Hepburn, C Fox, E C Humes, J W Jackson.....Spring, P N Barnhart, Henry Zeigler, Wm Houser.....Howard twp., F Confer, D W Shenck.....College, Jas Everhart.....Liberty, B Gardner, C A Counter.....Gregg, Geo Miller, J Hoy, Jas Gentzel, J S Herring.....Union, E Fisher..... Curtin, D Brickley.....Milesburg, Wm Wilky, A Witherite.....Boggs, Jas Krebs, Austin Curtin, J L Neff.....Rush, J B Long.....Haines, Jas M Weaver, G M Stover.....Unionville, John Alexander.

IF IT BE TRUE.

If it be true, and who shall dare deny,
The universal voice of prophecy?
If it be true, that just beyond the river
Which we call Death, the soul shall live forever
In a fair country bathed in morning light.—
If we are soon to range that realm of bliss,
Should my proud soul be wedded unto this?

If it be true that we are children all
Of one kind Father, at whose gracious call
We come to live in peace with one another,
That every child of sorrow is my brother—
If it be true that virtue hath no guise
Nor gold the power to purchase paradise—
If the dear Father loves the weak and poor,
Nor turns aside from any humble door.—
If he would seek his children's happiness,
Why in my labor should I venture less?

If soon beneath the very turf I tread
This mortal form shall slumber with the dead,
And resting on its cold and crumbling pillow,
Shall no more feel the toss of passion's billow;
If head and hand no more have power to move,
To thoughts of mercy or to deeds of love,
Should I this lingering moment consecrate
To thoughts unkind, or deeds of scorn or hate?
If it be true—and this I surely know,
That I shall reap the very kind I sow
That I must stand alone—not for another,
And answer for myself—not for my brother;
Then should I waste my life in fruitful care,
For what another's conscience has to bear.
Save, if I may, to bear some humble part
To lift the burden from an aching heart?

Alleged Humor.

"I'm married now," was the excuse a Chicago youth gave a florist for not buying as many bonquets as in former years.

Never accuse a political opponent of a purpose to elect himself by the use of money. All who want money will rally around his flag.

A local Mrs. Malaprop gushingly says that she "does so love to sit at the piano in the gloaming and impoverish." This Malapropism is not improvised.

An exchange contains an article on "Young Women Who Die Early." This frequently occurs, but the cases of old women who die early are very few indeed.

A young man in a train was making fun of a young lady's hat to an elderly gentleman in the seat with him: "Yes," said his seat-mate, "that's my wife; and I told her if she wore that bonnet some fool would make fun of it."

When he called the meeting to order Brother Gardener arose and said: "Gen-l'emen, if it wasn't for de wheels on a wagon the wagon wouldn't move. When de whells is on, den what?" "Grease!" solemnly exclaimed an old man. "Kerrect!" whispered the president, softly rubbing his hands together. "We haz de wagon an' de wheels. We will now pass de hat aroun' for de grease."

Doan' think dat a man is brave 'cas he wants ter fight yer. De man what can walk away from an insult is de boldest.

"How can I leave you, my darling?" murmured a lover in tones of distressing tenderness, as he observed both hands of the clock approach a perpendicular on the dial, "Well, John," responded the girl with wicked innocence, "you can take your choice. If you go through the hall you will be liable to wake up father, and if you leave by way of the back shed you'll be likely to wake up the dog."

An Austin young lady, who has enjoyed the advantages of a classical education at a northern female college, happened to be at home when her aged grandmother was stricken down with a fatal illness. The entire family gathered around the death-bed of the old lady, who, in a feeble voice, said: "Good-bye to you all, I'm gwine ter peg out." "Grandmother!" exclaimed the young lady, in a tragic tone of voice, "please don't say that. Don't say you are gwine to peg out. Say you are going to expire or that you contemplate approaching dissolution. It sounds so much better."

It was not very late when we went home a few nights ago, and as we were in good humor with all the world, we thought we would surprise the "old 'oman" in a pleasant manner, so that she wouldn't be angry with us about late hours, etc. So stepping up to the window—tiptoeing to be high enough—that opened on the room where she was "sawing gourds" like forty, we turned our voice to its most captivating pitch and in operatic style we sang:

A Cleveland inventor has sent to the life-saving service at Washington plans and a printed description of a "vacuum gun," to be used for throwing a small iron boat, containing a man, with lines and other apparatus, over the surf in order to reach any vessel that may be in distress off the coast. The plan is a novel one, but no great confidence in its success is expressed by experts.

"Wake, Sallie, wake; my gay galloot,
Rise up, fair lady, while I foot my lute."

The window flew up, "band-box, two pairs of shoes and a foot tub slapped us in the face, while the lady in white said, on a high keynote: "Come into the house, you little gump; to-morrow you'll be grunting around with your liver and wanting to make your will again. A pretty time of night for you to be cavorting around, and bleating like a dying calf, when you should have been at home rocking the cradle."

It is said that at some point in every man's life he will do something to surprise his friends, but a chap in Detroit, says the *Free Press*, did more than that the other day. He was a comparative stranger, who made his headquarters in a Michigan avenue saloon. He was old and ragged, and it was not always that he had a nickel about him. He brought in the fuel for the stove, helped to scrub out, and was tolerated on account of his good nature. Everybody played him for a half-wit, and no one dreamed that he had it in him to create a surprise, unless it was by refusing a drink. Two or three evenings since, a boy 12 years old, ragged, barefooted, bareheaded, and with the stains of tears on his cheeks entered the saloon and softly asked one of the dozen men in there for a penny to buy bread with. He was roughly refused, when up spoke the old tramp and said: "Gentlemen, here is a poor orphan boy who has asked for money to buy bread, and been refused. I am only a poor old man, ragged and hungry and almost penniless but I can't stand that. I've got a whole quarter for that poor boy!" That was the first surprise. For a minute no one spoke. Then eight or ten voices cried in chorus: "So have I!" and it wasn't five minutes before a purse of $3.20 was made up for the forlorn and hungry lad. The old man rose seventy-five per cent. in the estimation of those who knew him, and the boy cried some more and went out with the money.—Two minutes later he and the boy divided the proceeds under the gaslight on the corner. It wasn't exactly a whack, for the old chap took $3 and left the boy twenty cents. When it was known in the saloon fourteen determined men rushed out and cantered up and down, and declaimed by the great horn spoon, but they didn't find the big-hearted old tramp whose heart had been touched. He had gone to refresh himself with an oyster stew.

Useful Suggestions.

Professor Hall, discussing our "educational needs," in the *North American Review*, suggests physical weakness is often dangerously near to wickedness, and that, if we would preserve the moral forces in society, we must look well to the physical culture and development of the young.

POOR TEA.—There enters into the importations of tea to this country a large amount of adulterated, exhausted, and otherwise improverished material. English law strictly prohibits the introduction of such tea into Great Britain, and in 1881, more than 44,000 packages, forbidden entry there, were exported, the most of them to the United States. Among these bogus teas are those that have been already steeped and used, and then worked over for a second use. This is a matter of great interest to all tea drinkers, a legion among the farmers, and they will approve the legislation proposed in Congress to exclude those abominable combinations.

HOT MILK AS A RESTORER.—The *Prenological Journal* says: Milk that is heated to much above one hundred degrees Fahrenheit loses for the time a degree of its sweetness and its density; but no one fatigued by over exertion of body and mind, who has ever experienced the reviving influence of a tumbler of this beverage, heated as hot as it can be sipped, will willingly forego a resort to it because of it having been rendered somewhat less acceptable to the palate. The promptness with which its cordial influence is felt is indeed surprising. Some portions of it seem to be digested and appropriated almost immediately; and many who fancy they need alcoholic stimulants when exhausted by labor of brain or body will find in this simple draught equivalent that shall be abundantly satisfying and more enduring in its effects.

SULPHUR AS A DISINFECTANT.—M. d'Abanie recently read a paper before the Paris Academy of medicine on "marsh fevers," in the course of which he made a strong plea for the properties of this rather neglected disinfectant. He cited many illustrations in favor of his argument; among others that in the dangerous regions of African river mouths immunity from such fever is often secured by sulphur fumigations on the naked body. Also that the Sicilian workers in low ground sulphur mines suffer much less than the rest of the surrounding population from intermittent fevers. M. Foque has shown that Zephyria (on the volcanic island of Milo or Melos, the most westerly of the Cyclades), which had a population of 40,000 when it was the centre of sulphur mining operations, became nearly depopulated by marsh fever when the sulphur mining was moved farther east, and the emanations prevented by a mountain from reaching the town. A simple way to use this article is to drop a quanity of flowers of sulphur on a red-hot stove.

Sanitary.

The female half of the human race as a whole, is quite as healthy as the male half. Small muscles, pale faces, and nervousness are confined to those people whose women dress like ours. The corset contributes more to this bad health than any other error in woman's dress. Next to this come the long, heavy skirts, which drag down the body and fetter the legs. Another serious fault in woman's dress is unequal distribution. While the chest and hips may be overloaded, the legs are exposed. The feet and legs are in the coldest stratum of air in our houses and need, on this account, extra clothing. The small size of the legs, as compared with the trunk, exposes them to loss of heat. Their great distance from the lungs increases the difficulty. Then the legs among our girls and women have very little clothing. The narrow soles and high heels of their boots check the circulation and increase the coldness of the lower extremities. When the circulation in the feet is impeded, the warm blood from the chest passing down into the arteries of the legs, is checked. The blood not passing freely through the contracted vessels of the feet, is arrested in its motion down the legs, and so fails to bear its freight of warmth to the legs and feet.

The inevitable result of this lack of circulation in the legs and feet is congestion of the head and trunk. If the blood cannot get down the legs and feet, it must go elsewhere, and, hence, accumulates in the head, chest and abdomen. Girls and women suffer from headache, short breath, palpitation, congestion of the liver, which shows itself in a change of complexion and, more common still, heat, soreness, fulness, and pain in the lower part of the abdomen, all produced by congestion.

To try to supply the needed clothing by skirts which hang about the legs, and often some distance from them, is not very bright. The garments, woolen, should fit the legs. If you ask how much? I answer that you should treat your legs just as you treat your sholders. If one thickness is not sufficient, use two or three. Each woman must determine herself. With such dress of the legs, thick woolen hose, broad-soled, strong shoes and low heels, you will escape a large part of your sufferings. Your headache, fulness of the head, irritation of the throat, short breath, palpitation, pain in the sides and under the shoulder blades, discoloration of skin, pain across the back, fulness, soreness, heat, and pain in the lower part of the abdomen will all be relieved by a good circulation in the legs and feet. These troubles are quickly relieved by a foot bath. What the hot foot bath will do temporarily good dress will do permanently.

In this connection I must mention the cold, shallow foot bath. It is one of the best features of hydropathy and is capital treatment for cold feet.

Systems of medical treatment come and go, but generally leave behind them something good. A system or school which fills the land to-day may be passing away ten years hence; but it will leave some valuable truth or method. Hydropathy has given us the cold, shallow foot bath. It is invaluable. The following is a good method: Into a small wooden tub or keeler pour cold water till it is one-quarter of an inch deep. Just before retiring at night, place the bottoms of the feet in the cold water and let them remain five minutes. Now, soap the bottoms thoroughly; wipe dry with rough towels, which, if convenient, should be heated; slap and rub the feet with your naked hands; and finally, stand on the carpet and twist your feet slightly from side to side. You would think me extravagant if I were to discribe the result sure to come from this change in the dress of your legs and feet. It is too bad, when relief from so many grievous sufferings may be found in such a simple expedients, that so few find it.—*Dio Lewis.*

The Gratuities of War.

Gratuity of the Troops Engaged in Egypt.

A special War Office circular has just been issued in England, announcing that a gratuity will be issued to every officer, warrant officer, non-commissioned officer and private in the European troops who landed in Egypt between July 16th and Sept. 14th, 1882 (both dates inclusive.) The gratuity will be issued according to the rank or relative rank of the recipient. On the staff the gratuities range from £1000 to generals, to £15 to staff lieutenants. The regimental gratuities to officers range from £34 to £15; warrant and non-commissioned officers will receive gratuities ranging from £8 to £3; and lance corporals, privates, boys, drummers, etc., and artificers not holding higher rank, £2.

The Providence *Transcript* asserts that Western cats commit suicide. Let's import the breed.

How a Dog Pulled a Baby out of the Fire.

Dog stories are without number and are always interesting; and in the great family of dogs that race that came originally from Newfoundland boasts more real heroes than any other. There are pathetic stories of dogs told in connection with every breed, and they have been duly immortalized by Sir Edwin Landseer and his emotional successor, Mr. Briton Riviere. The dogs of St. Bernard find travelers who are lost in the snow; collie dogs are the most affectionate of creatures in life as well as in death; and even the ordinary mongrel or lurcher has a heart of compassion for the baby girl who is sent out of the room in disgrace and sits disconsolately, on the top step of the stairs. But Newfoundland dogs are the true heroes; they win the medals and Victoria Grosses of dog fairs. Hitherto they have confined their attentions of however, to seas and rivers. If a child tumbled off of a pier at the sea-side or escapes from its nurse's arms into the river some great-hearted Newfoundland dog is sure to be at hand to offer his valuable services. It seems that they are as handy as, in case of fire. An imprudent mother in Paris left her infant alone in a room with an unprotected fire while she went out on an errand. The baby, while she was away, slipped up on the marble hearthstone, falling head first under the grate. The natural thing for a child to do under such circumstances was to howl, which it promptly did. Its screams attracted the attention of Medor, who was dozing down stairs in the kitchen. The dog, who was greatly attached to the child, sagaciously thought that something was wrong, so he bounded upstairs, luckily found the door open, and, seeing the situation of the infant, unable to extricate itself from its perlous position, dragged the baby away from the fireplace, conveyed it into the centre of the room, and was found by the neighbors licking the face and little arms of its friend, who had luckily been only slightily burned during the interval. The delight of the mother when she heard what had happened was naturally intense; but how could she reward such a heroic preserver? The dog certainly deserves a Humane Society medal, or should be promptly attached to the nearest division of Sapeurs Pompiers.

American Newspapers in 1883.

From the new edition of Messrs. Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s *American Newspaper Directory*, which is now in press, it appears that the newspapers and periodicals of all kinds issued in the United States and Territories now reach the imposing total of 11,196. This is an increase of 585 in twelve months. Taking the States one by one, the newspaper growth in some is very considerable. The present total in New York State, for instance, is 1399—a gain of 80 in the past year. The increase in Pennsylvania is 48, the existing number being 943. Nebraska's total grew from 175 to 201, and Illinois' from 890 to 904. A year ago Massachusetts had 420 papers; now the number is 438. In Texas the new papers outnumbered the suspensions by 8, and Ohio now has 738 papers instead of 692. The most remarkable change has occurred in the Territories, in which the daily papers have grown from 43 to 63, and the weeklies from 169 to 243—Dakota being the chief area of activity.

The Worst Actor.

Some years ago an actor applied to Lester Wallack for an engagement for himself and wife, stating that his lady was capable of playing all the first lines of business, but, as for himself, he was "the worst actor in the world." They were engaged to support Wallack, and the lady answered to the character which her husband had given her. The gentleman having the part of a walking gentleman set him for his first appearance, he asked Lester indignantly how he could put him in such a paltry part. "See," said the smiling Wallack, "here is your letter, stating that you were the worst actor in the world." "True," replied the observing actor, "when I wrote that letter I had not yet seen you act." He was cast a little higher—from the tip of the irate Lester's boot.—*Cincinnati Inquirer.*

The notion that dogs and cats contract hydrophobia because they are confined, chained, or muzzled does not appear to be well sustained by fact. At any rate, rabies, according to Professor Xauvier Landerer, is very common among the wild dogs, cats and jackals of the East.

A politician of Maryland is named Skipwith Wilmer. He should be the hero of an elopement if there is anything in a name.

The Broad Field of Science.

Distilled water in the daylight is of a deep blue color. By gaslight the color is green.

Stars scintillate more during the auroras than at other times, according to a Belgian astronomer.

Bronze torpedoes are being introduced into the German and the British naval service. They are said to be very formidable.

An Antarctic expedition to Cape Horn is being fitted out by the French Government. It will be furnished for eighteen months.

Crural neuralgia is said to be somewhat frequent among dentists, owing to the position they have to assume during their work.

A mixture of ninety-eight parts of pure iron and two of nickel is found to have all the peculiarities of the best so-called meteoric iron.

Practical men say that wool well filled with grease and potash does not need the same process in washing as pulled wool or a wool that has a smaller proportion of the yolk.

Carbons, according to Mr. Shelford Bulford, give far better results when used in the microphone, because a current causes delicately adjusted metal contacts to adhere together.

An Italian scientist proposes diluted muriatic acid for the preservation of meat and of animal substances for scientific purposes. The proportion of acid to the organic matter is not stated.

Tordeus, of Brussels, prescribed benzoate of soda in a number of cases of whooping-cough, and in all cases the coughing fits began to diminish in force and frequency after one or two days of treatment. He gives four grains of the salt every hour to a child 2 or 3 years old.

Drunkenness has been investigated by Professor Verga, of Milan. Men or women given to intoxication are, strange to say, seldom given to kleptomania or suicide. A woman is less apt to take to liquor than a man, but when she does she can hardly be reclaimed. She becomes shameless and abominable but seldom dangerous. Cold weather seems to cause men to take to strong drink and mild weather has the same influence upon women.

The following is said to be a good boiler cement: Mix two parts of finely powdered litharge with one part of very fine sand and one part of quicklime which has been allowed to slack spontaneously by exposure to the air. This mixture may be kept for any length of time without deterioration. In using it a portion is mixed into paste with linseed oil, or, still better, boiled linseed oil. In this state it must be quickly applied, as it soon becomes hard.

Gas of unprecedented cheapness is to be made, if the promises of a Chicago inventor are kept. His process of manufacture is to use up all the usual by products—coke, gas tar, ammonia and fixed carbon—in the production of gas. Nothing will be left but a deliquescent slag. Every atom of hydrogen and barbon in the coal will be turned into gas. Instead of 10,000 or 12,000 feet of gas from a ton of coal he will obtain 40,000. Test works are to be built at Elgin.

A novel if not a very practical way of disposing of the dead, so that the remains will not tend to imperil the existence of the living, has been brought forward by Dr. A. Mayer. He advises the adoption of solid glass coffins, which after the introduction of the corpse are to be closed air-tight with cement. Two holes are in the coffin. Through one of them carbonic acid is forced and by the other the atmospheric air escapes. When the ordinary air is supposed to be all driven out, the holes are closed.

The combustibility of iron is thus demonstrated by Professor Magnus: The pole of a good sized magnet is approached to a mass of iron fillings, a bunch of which readily attached itself thereto. In this condition being not in a highly comminuted state but carrying a large quantity of air mechanically entangled in the loosely aggregated mass, the iron is in so favorable a condition for combustion that the approach of an ordinary spirit lamp is sufficient to inflame it—in fact, it burns readily and continuously, like any ordinary combustible.

A French pharmaceutist says that the vexatious operations of pulverizing musk may be easily accomplished. Take musk, one part; alcohol at 95°, four parts; syrup, thirty parts; and distilled water, 100 parts. Triturate the musk with the alcohol in a marble mortar into an impalpable powder, which is done in two or three minutes, and add the water gradually, and then the syrup. A mixture is thus produced like all those holding medicinal powders in suspension, such as bismuth, etc.; but musk, owing to its slight density, is much more easily held in suspension than these bodies and does not require the addition of gum as they do. A slight shaking diffuses the musk which requires several hours to get to the bottom of the bottle again.

An Anecdote of Kaiser Wilhelm.

An old soldier tells an interesting story in which the present Emperor of Germany plays a prominent part. "On August 3, 1830—I had been in the Gardes du Corps for five months—we all rode to Krossen for the maneuvers, and were informed, to our intense disappointment, that we did not ride well enough to take an active part in the sham battle and must keep aside out of all danger in a quiet part of the valley. We were so out of sorts that we ceased talking altogether, and had sat for some time in silence when we saw uniforms at no great distance. I recognized Prince William, the commander of the enemy's forces, with two aides-de-camp, who was passing by our hiding place at a gallop. I conceived an idea, and had no sooner whispered it to my comrade than we all mounted our horses and suddenly surrounded the Prince, summoning him to give himself up as a prisoner. He cried indignantly: "Don't you know me, you fellows?" But I only replied that he was the Commanding General of the enemy and my prisoner! I knew that he was too much of a soldier to be offended at our practical joke, and so we made him turn his horse and escorted him to headquarters. My Colonel was furious at first, but when he saw how good-humoredly the Prince helped to carry out the joke he commanded me to deliver the prisoner to the highest commander, King Frederick William III, who in his turn ordered us to give him up to the chief of his regiment, Princess, afterward Queen, Elizabeth. The Princess laughed outright and cried: "What a shame to be taken prisoner!" A few weeks later I was advanced to a sub-lieutenant for my cheeky behaviour during the maneuvers."

How They Got Their Money's Worth.

Of all the determined efforts made by men to get their money's worth, that which was made by two Boston artists last summer was among the most original and ingenious. They were visiting Quebec, and were seized one day with the idea of going to a town some twenty miles away which offered many attractions to searchers for the picturesque. So they hunted up an old *caleche* and covenanted with the owner thereof to take them to the desired spot for the sum of $8. This bargain arranged they all got aboard the vehicle and started. The roads, however, were execrable, and after about half the distance was compassed the two travelers were sore from continuous bumping and grinding against the side of the machine. Finally the driver got out and walked, leaving the others to be dragged slowly along over a highway full of holes and unexpected ruts. The artists stood this for a time, when one of them said: "Look here, Bill, didn't we give that driver $8 for the labor of taking us on this pilgrimage? Why, then, is he comfortably walking along there beside the road? By Jove, let's get out and walk and make him ride! I don't propose to pay him and do all the work myself." This opinion prevailed, and the artists, dismounting, forced the unhappy driver to get into the carriage and ride the remainder of the way while they themselves proceeded on foot, to their great contentment and satisfaction.

Changed the Subject.

"Always," said papa, as he drank his coffee, and enjoyed his morning beefsteak, "always, children, change the subject when anything unpleasant has been said. It is wise and polite." That evening on his return from his business he found his carnation bed despoiled and the tiny imprint of slipperd feet silently bearing witness to the small thief.

"Mabel, did you pick my carnation pinks?" he demanded.

"Papa, did you see a monkey in town?" was the reply.

"Never mind that. Did you pick my flowers.

"What did gran'ma send me?"

"Mabel! What do you mean? Did you pick my flowers or not? Answer me, yes or no."

"Yes, papa, I did, but I fout I'd try and change the subject."

Gun Cotton.

Our Government recently sent Prof. J. Fleming White, chemist at the Torpedo Station, Newport, R. I., and the engineer, A. Augstrom, to England, to inquire into the way in which gun-cotton is made for the English Government. They were given full access to the royal gun cotton manufactory at Waltham Abbey, and skilled workmen were detailed to take the machinery apart for the benefit of Mr. Augstrom, who is a graduate of the Naval Institute at Cherbourg, France. Professor White is a Harvard man.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor

CENTRE HALL, PA., April 12, 1883.

ENTRE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE FOR 1883.

District.		Name.	P. O. Address.
Bellefonte	N. W.	J. M. Kichline	Bellefonte
"	S. W.	Chas. Smith	"
"	W. W.	S. A. McQuistion	"
Howard	boro.	Ira C. Leathers	Howard
Milesburg	"	James P. Jones	Milesburg
Millheim	"	F. P. Musser	Millheim
Philipsburg	1 W	G. G. Herlinger	Philipsburg
"	2 W	Sol Schmidt	"
"	3 W	A. V. Carpenter	"
Unionville	boro	P. J. McDonald	Fleming
Benner	twp.	Wm. Ishler	Bellefonte
Boggs	"	Frank F. Adams	Milesburg
Burnside	"	Henry Meeker	Pine Glen
College	"	John Roop	Lemont
Curtin	"	John McCloskey	Romola
Ferguson	O. P.	J. T. McCormick	State College
"	N. P.	L. W. Walker	Rock Springs
Gregg	S. P.	John Coldron	Spring Mills
"	N. P.	Wm. Luce	Farmers Mills
Haines	E. P.	L. P. Stover	Woodward
"	W. P.	Geo. Bower	Aaronsburg
Half Moon	twp.	J. H. Griffin	Stormestown
Harris	"	D. W. Meyer	Boalsburg
Howard	"	John Glenn	Howard
Huston	"	John L. Miles	Julian
Liberty	"	James P. Leinn	Blanchard
Marion	"	J. J. Hoy	Walker
Miles	"	Ellis B. Shaffer	Madisonburg
Patton	"	Agnew Sellers, Jr	Filmore
Penn	"	P. H. Stover	Coburn
Potter	N. P.	D. J. Meyer	Centre Hall
"	S. P.	Samuel Slack	Tussyville
Rush	N. P.	William Cullen	Philipsburg
"	S. P.	J. T. Everly	Sandy Ridge
Spring	twp.	E. C. Wood	Bellefonte
Snow Shoe	"	Wm. R. Haynes	Snow Shoe
Taylor	"	Hepburn Blowers	Fowler
Union	"	S. K. Emerick	Fleming
Walker	"	Joseph Emerick	Hublersburg
Worth	"	M. S. Spotts	Port Matilda

WM. C. HEINLE, Chairman.

W. MILES WALKER, Secretary.

The crop of new doctors is large. Last week the annual commencement of the Jefferson Medical College was held. Degrees of Doctor of Medicine were conferred as follows: Pennsylvania 114, Ohio 14, New Jersey 13, Massachusetts 8, Illinois 7, New York 7, Delaware 6, Missouri 5, West Virginia 4, North Carolina 4, Texas 4, Maryland 4, Oregon 4, Indiana 3, Iowa 2, Alabama 2, Maine 2, Georgia 2, Wisconsin 1. There were graduates also from Cuba, Jamaica, Nicaraugua, Austria, Ireland, Turkey and Germany.

Examination of the cash in the Treasury is progressing satisfactorily. There are sixty persons, including female counters, engaged in this work under the supervision of the general committee. The count so far has shown a deficit of five cents in one bag of silver, and an excess of six cents in the accounts of the interest teller. It is supposed this discrepancy will be explained as the count progresses. Cash is being counted twice, the first time by the committee and again by representatives of the Treasurer. It will require two or three weeks to complete the examination. The sum to be counted is a thousand millions, which is considerably above the yearly income of the REPORTER.

THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The taxation paid by our people for the Common School system is a heavy load to carry, but when the citizens are saddlebagged with the State Normal and the Soldiers' Orphans' Schools the force is almost crushing. The Philadelphia *Record* and the Doylestown *Democrat* express our views better than we can, and therefore we give them for the benefit of our readers. The former says:

The Normal Schools were authorized by an act of Assembly of May 20, 1857. They were at first of slow, weak and doubtful growth. But in 1861 the State came to the relief of the two or three institutions that had been started with some degree of success with an appropriation of $5,000 each. Under the provisions of the General Appropriation act of 1866 and subsequent appropriation acts there is paid to each Normal School student who attends school for at least 12 consecutive weeks, and who declares his or her intention to teach in the common schools, at fifty cents per week; to soldiers' orphans preparing to become teachers, one dollar per week. The same act provides for the payment to each Normal School graduate who signs an agreement to teach at least two years fifty dollars. From the year 1866 to 1882 (both years included) there has been appropriated under these provisions, in the aggregate, three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

In addition to the foregoing appropriations there has been given to each of the ten schools now in existence a gift of ten thousand dollars per annum, except that 1 or 2 were omitted last year, always aggregating fifty or one hundred thousand dollars per year. The entire sum thus appropriated since 1861 amounts to $1,134,330.88.

The number of teachers graduated by these institutions who remain in the profession any length of time is small, indeed—so small that neither the institutions themselves nor the Department of Public instruction deem it worth while to collect and report the statistics. The percentage of students who graduated from Normal Schools now in the ranks of the teachers of the State who have been over two years in the business since garduating, is infinitesimally samll. Then is not the State paying "too dear for its whistle" in making such extravagant appropriations to the Normals? Would not the scholarship appropriation at least be sufficiently ample?

The Normal Schools are, in fact, simply academies, nowhere or in any single instance superior to private academies. But, notwithstanding the large appropriations to them by the State, they in no respect excel private academies, and are equally costly to the students who attend them. Of what benefit, then, is the State appropriation, and what becomes of it? It is wholly swallowed up in extravagant salaries to the Normal "Faculties," who receive two, three and four times as much in salaries as other teachers of like grade and qualifications, or as the same person could obtain in any other schools or occupation. How can members of the Legislature justify themselves in thus wasting the people's money.

The Doylestown *Democrat*, speaking of the appropriations to the Normal Schools, reflects the sentiments of nine-tenths of the people of the State when it says, "They should be abolished, and the taxpayers no longer be called upon for their support. They are outside of and beyond the Common School system. When common Schools were established, nearly half a century ago, nothing was contemplated beyond providing the children of the Commonwealth with the rudiments

——Get your spring outfit at the famous Philad. Branch, the place where all go to who want to save money in ready made clothing. New stock just received, and the handsomest ever brought to this county. Bound not to be undersold they have marked all prices down, in plain figures and one price to all. No shoddy in anything offered at the Philadelphia Branch.

A FARMER KILLED AFTER REFUSING A DRINK.

Norfolk, Va., April 2.—This morning Patrick Joyce, who murdered Thomas Philips, a prominent citizen of Hampton, on Saturday night, was brought here and lodged in jail by Sheriff Haas. The killing created great excitement and indignation, and fearing that some attempt might be made to lynch the prisoner he was removed to Fotress Monroe, where he was kept last night, and this morning he was brought to this city. The killing took place in the barroom of the Barnes Hotel about midnigt, and was a most brutal affair. Mr. Phillips entered the bar and billiard room of the hotel, where he was accosted by Joyce, who invited him to take a drink. He declined, but said he would take a cigar. As the bartender turned to get it Joyce drew a revolver and discharged it into Phillips' breast the ball penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. He then thrust the pistol, muzzle upward, into the vest pocket of his victim and fled hoping to escape. Joyce, who is from New York, was employed in the National Soldiers' Home as a clerk. His victim was a farmer, quiet and inoffensive. and leaves a wife and four children.

If disease has entered the system the only way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood. To this end, as is acknowledged by all medical men, nothing is better adapted than iron. The fault hitherto has been that iron could not be so prepared as to be absolutely harmless to the teeth. This difficulty has been overcome by the Brown's Chemical Company of Baltimore, Md., who offer their Brown's Iron Bitters as a faultless iron preparation a positive cure for dyspepsia, indigestion, kidney troubles, etc.

ENTERPRISING BOYS.

Traveling Across the Continent for Nothing and How They did it.

Philadelphia, Pa, March 23.—In the words of a railroad man, "The two brightest boys in America arrived in this city this morning on a freight train." The lads spoken of were found in a cheap restaurant shortly after this eulogium had been passed upon them, and from their own lips it was learned that they had just arrived from San Francisco, their ultimate destination being New York. The lads gave the names of James Shaid, aged 16 years, and Robert Elliott, aged 13 years. There were ten boys in the party that started to make this long journey, but the other eight dropped out on the way over the continent. The aggregate capital of the ten when the start was made was just $11.

Young Elliott, who was dressed in a suit many sizes too large for him, told the story of their journey. "We couldn't make a living in 'Frisco," he said, "and determined to try our luck in New York took a freight train. Me and Jimmy got on the bumpers, and the rest of the fellows hung on to the brake beams under the cars. You'd ought to seen them when they got into Reno. Four of them had enough and they went up to Virginia City. Four more dropped out at Winnemucca and started back; but we tumbled to a racket that was as good as a sleeper. A young fellow that was travelin' emigrant, East, gave us the point. The emigrants are hauled by the freight trains, and they change conductors about every hundred miles at the end of the freight divisions. To beat them all you've go to do is to get ahead of the train one water station beyond the beginning of the division; then the snap is to hop on the train, borrow a conductor's check from an emigrant, stick it in your hat and ride to the end of the division. If you can't borrow one steal it, and repeat as often as you strike a new division, and you'll get there. Eh, Jimmy?"

"I should smile," said Jimmy.

"That's the way we did it plum thro' to Chicago," added Bob. "Then we watered cattle for drovers on the train to Pittsburg, and the cattle men fixed it for us to Philadelphia. We'll strike New York in a day or two, and then we'll take in Wall street.

A BLESSING.

The pain in all his joints became intense; fever with its deteriorating effects, was now added, and he became rapidly reduced to the semblance of a skeleton, while vitality reached its lowest possible condition, and his sufferings were of such indescribable character that those who most loved him sometimes thought it would be better if he were called away. At this time physicians, well-known in this city (Pittsburg), informed his parents that he was in imminent danger of total Paralysis, and directly afterward they announced to his sorrowful mother that they could give no hopes of his recovery. At this juncture the use of *Peruna* was commenced, and in six weeks Wm. Lincoln Curts was well and at work. Read page 23 of Dr. Hartman's "Ills of Life;" get it from your Druggist

At Lexington, Ky., Ex-Congressman Shanklin has been terribly gored and killed by a bull. Beware of becoming an ex congressman.

WM. A. SANDOE,

MERCHANT TAILOR, CENTRE HALL, PA,

Desires to announce to his customers that he has been to the city and taken a course of cutting under D. W. Belford, one of the best tailors in Penn'a, and is now able to serve customers with better fits than before.

He has also received fashion plates containing the latest styles. Also a fine lot of samples from which you can select for suits, He respectfully asks the public when in need of clothings to give him a trial. 29mary

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3 inches wide for 5 cents—real value 15c

Send for Samples.

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Black Silk French lace, 4 inches wide at 15 cts,—you can not buy it elsewhere for less than 30 cts.

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Next week we will tell you more.

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We have t one price for all.

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Before buying look at our immense selection for this springs business, and get our prices for your guidance in purchasing of others.

S. & A. LOEB.

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We are now ready with an immense stock for Spring and summer. Our stock is more extensive, and better selected than ever

LADIES, MISSES & CHILDRENS LACE AND BUTTON BOOTS. MEN'S BOYS AND YOUTH'S LACE BUTTON AND CONGRESS SHOES. MEN'S AND BOYS HEAVY BROGANS AND PLOW SHOES.

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Recent Legal Decisions

LIBEL—EXCESSIVE DAMAGES—UNSUPPORTED STATEMENTS OF COUNSEL—NEW TRIAL.—A judgment for $20,000 damages for an alleged libel published in the New York *Herald* was recovered by the ptaintiff in the case of Malloy vs. Bennett, brought in the United States Circuit Court, Southern district of New York, and on a motion or a new trial, on the grounds that the verdict was excessive, the point was made that the Court had misled the jury in refusing to instruct them that they should disregard certain statements made by the plaintiff's counsel upon his opening of the case which he did not sustain by evidence. A new trial was granted on that ground. Judge Wallace, in the opinion, said: "The refusal to give the charge requested is not in view of the other instructions given, error, and in an ordinary verdict would not deserve attention, but with this verdict it starts the suggestion that the jury may have misconceived the reason why it was withheld. Solicitous that the defendant shall have the full and exact measure of justice to which he is entitled, and doubting whether the large verdict against him may not have been influenced by the misapprehension on the part of the jury, a trial before a second jury is deemed just in the interest of justice.

PROMISSORY NOTE—GUARANTY—ABSOLUTE CONTRACT. — Upon two promissory notes there was the following indorsement: "For value received we guarantee the payment of the within note, and hereby waive protest, demand and notice of non-payment thereof.—W. S. B. & Co." The notes were not paid and the indorsers were sued, and they defended on the ground that they could not be held liable until after a failure of the maker to pay or satisfy a judgment against him; but the plaintiff recovered. The defendants carried the case—Bloom vs. Warder—to the Supreme Court of Nebraska, by whom the judgment was affirmed. Judge Cobb, in the opinion, said: "The indorsement is an absolute contract for a lawful consideration that the money expressed in the note shall be paid at the maturity thereof, at all events, and depends in no degree upon the demand of payment of the maker of the note, or any diligence on the part of the holder. This case must be distinguished from cases of guaranty of the collection of notes, in which class of cases it has been held that before an action would lie against the guarantor prompt and exhaustive steps must be taken to collect the money from the maker."

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION — DEFECTIVE PLAN FOR SIDEWALK—INJURY FROM FALL ON ICE.—In constructing a sidewalk an inclination of seven and half inches was given in the width of six feet, and a passer-by slipped and fell on some ice formed from water spilled on the pavement, and was injured. A suit was brought against the city — Urquhart vs. the City of Ogdensburg—to recover damages for the injuries, and the plaintiff recovered. The city appealed to the Court of Appeals of New York, by which the judgment was reversed. Judge Miller, in the opinion, said: The rule laid down by Judge Cooley in a late case in Michigan is that which controls this case. He said: "In planning public works a municipal corporation must determine for itself to what extent it shall guard against possible accidents. Courts and juries are not to say it shall be punished in damages for not giving to the public more complete protection; for that would be to take the administration of public affairs out of the hands to which it has been intrusted by law. What the public have a right to require is that in the construction of their works after the plans are fixed upon, and in their management afterward, due care shall be observed; but negligence is not to be predicted of the plan itself. This rule has been held to be applicable as well to work done as to a design proposed. The approval of a plan when completed is as much a judical act as the design of it. It is of no consequence that the judgment was exercised at the different times so long as it comprehended the single plan."

STOCK LOANED—BORROWER USING IT AS COLLATERAL SECURITY—RIGHTS OF HIS CREDITOR.—A, an owner of shares in a corporation, lent the certificates for it to B, signing the power of attorney on the back of the certificates in blank. This power contained the usual authority to sell and transfer the stock. B used this stock as security for a loan from G, giving him the certificates, with the powers of attorney as he had received them from the owner. The loan to B was not paid, and after the death of A, the owner of the stock, his administrator filed a bill in equity to have the stock in G's hands declared: the property of A and to compel the delivery up of the certificates.

The Court below decided in favor of G, and the case—Otis vs. Gradner—was appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois, which also decided in G's favor. The Chief Justice, Scott, in the opinion, said: "The rightful possession of the certificates with the blank indorsements and powers of attorney thereon would give the holder authority to fill up the blanks and have the stock transferred to him on the books of the corporation. Had that been done it would have passed the legal title to the assignee and equity will certainly grant no relief to the assignor; no relief against the sale or pledge of the stock in good faith, although the assignee may never choose to give the stock transferred to him under the byl-aws of the corporation.

RAILROAD NEGLIGENCE—FREE PASS—STIPULATION AS TO INJURIES.—A passenger who was riding on a free pass on a railway train was injured by a collision with a special train of the company. In an action to recover for the injuries the company set up two defenses: 1. The condition on the back of the "pass," that the person accepting this free pass assumes all risk of accident to his person or property without claims for damages on this corporation. 2. That as the "pass" was illegal under the State Constitution of 1873 the plaintiff could not be permitted to use it, and was therefore a trespasser on the train, The plaintiff recovered, and the company carried the case—Buffalo, Pittsburg and Western Railroad Company vs. O'Hara—to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, which affirmed the judgment. The Court said: "A common carrier cannot protect himself by special contract from liability for negligence. Against his extraordinary liability as a carrier he may protect himself by such a contract. If the pass were unlawful it should have been taken up and fare demanded; otherwise there can be no claim for a trespass."

Earthquakes and Pagodas.

A notable instance of the Japanese understanding of the conditions under which they exist occurs in the manner of giving security to pagodas. Pagodas are often of great height, yet many have existed for seven hundred years, and have withstood successfully the many vibrations of the ground, which must have inevitably achieved their overthrow had they been erections of stone or brick. When I first ascended a pagoda I was struck with the amount of timber employed in its construction; and I could not help feeling that the material here wasted was even absurdly excessive. But what offended my feelings most was the presence of an enormous log of wood in the centre of the structure, which ascended from its base to its apex. At the top this mass of timber was nearly two feet in diameter, and lower down a log equally large was bolted to each of the four sides of this central mass. I was so surprised with this waste of timber that I called the attention of my good friend Sukata to the matter, and especially denounced the use of the centre block. To my astonishment he told me that the structure must be strong to support the vast central mass. In my ignorance I replied that the centre part was not supported by the sides, but upon reaching the top I found this monstrous central mass suspended like a clapper of a bell; and when I had descended I could by lying on the ground, see that there was an inch of space intervening between it and the earth which formed the floor of the pagoda. The pagoda is to a Buddhist temple what a spire is to a Christian church; and by its clever construction it is enabled to retain its vertical position even during the continuation of earthquake shocks, for by the swinging of this vast pendulum the centre of gravity is kept within the base. I now understood the reason for that lavish use of timber, which I had so rashly pronounced to be useless; and I see that there is a method in Japanese construction which is worthy of high appreciation. In the absence of any other instance, the employment of that scientific method of keeping the pagoda upright shows how carefully the Japanese have thought out the requirements to be met.

Georgie Didn't Take the Cake

Little Georgie had been sick, and was consequently placed upon a close diet. Feeling some better he begged for just one piece of cake. "Does your head ache?" asked his mother. "No, mamma," Georgie replied eagerly, "not one mite." "Do you feel bad at your stomach?" "No, I feel first rate." "Well, then," said his mother, "I guess you had better not have any." Fancy Georgie's feelings, and wonder what would have been the maternal verdict had his head ached and his stomach felt bad.

A very fashionable material for dressy home toilets is cream-white serged flannel trimmed with long loops and ends of white moire or satin ribbon. For young married ladies this fabric is made into tea-gowns and Grecian robes with trimmings of lace and white silk embroidery or braiding.

Fashionable Fancies.

In Paris shoes and stockings must match the dress.

Velvet basques grow more and more in popular favor.

The new muslins are soft-finished, without any starch or size.

Sun's veiling will continue a standard material for summer wear.

Ashes of roses has made its appearance among the æsthetic colors.

Irregular points called coques' combs edge the new Ottoman ribbons.

Beaded fringes figure largely among importations of new trimmings.

Linen collars are straight clerical bands, fastened with a jeweled button.

Birds and fruits form a part of the design of many of the dressiest sateens.

Robe dresses with embroidered flounces appear among spring importations.

The transit of Venus design is one of the new patterns seen on spring sateens.

New sateens appear in the fashionable and æsthetic colors so popular at present.

Fur capes and colors are fastened with long ribbon strings tied in a full, flowing bow.

Rhine pebbles, set in silver, form very handsome combs, ball-bars, daggers and crescents for the hair, and are much worn for evening.

A large rosette or bow of velvet ribbon, with a square or horse-shoe buckle of Strauss pebble, is worn on the left side of the dress just below the waist. Crushed strawb rry, cerise, scarlet and garnet shades are worn with black satin dresses.

Wide flounces of antique lace, and laces of every description which have been out of style for years—Chantilly, Honiton, Guipure, Flemish point and the like—are this season revived, and are used to drape courtly dinner and reception dresses for the stately dames and dowagers.

Water repellant silk, which is neither spotted nor rendered flimsy by water, is the latest novelty in silks. It comes in all shades, for day and evening, and will, no doubt, achieve a great success for watering-place toilets. The silk is a soft twilled fabric, something like surah.

Heads of Limoges enamel, mounted in silver setting, are the latest French fancy for brooches, wherewith the fashionable young lady fastens her large, bright-hued gypsy 'kerchief of silk, which she arranges over her dainty shoulders, and knots in front low on the corsage.

Wide and full jabots of coquille ruches of lace, reaching from the throat to the hem of the dress and also down the side seams of the front breadths, from half way up the length of the seam to the bottom of the skirt, are seen upon newly-imported house robes of cashmere and vigogne.

Society girls have little flat satchels of silk or satin, delicately scented, and decorated with a bit of their own handpainting, either floral or comical. These they suspend from the waist by a knot and ends of narrow ribbon. Into this case they slip the card on which is printed the order of dancing. Down the pack of the case are fastened small loops of ribbon, which serve to hold a tiny pencil.

A stylish house dress is made of dark Russian gray cashmere. The skirt is laid all the way down in hollow plaits devoid of trimming. The bodice is pointed, front and back, the paniers are arranged in heavy plaits, rounding over the hips and joining the lightly puffed drapery in the back. The front of the bodice, the edges of the paniers, and half the length of the long, close sleeves are trimmed with an elaborate pattern in braidwork

He Saw the Elephant.

An Indian merchant took an elephan to a fair. No sooner had he arrived than he noticed a European, who, without saying a word, walked round and round the elephant, examining it attentively on all sides. The merchant addressed several questions to him without eliciting a reply. An intending purchaser appeared on the scene, and the merchant turned eagerly to the European and whispered in his ear:

"Don't say a word till I have sold the elephant, and I will make you a handsome present."

The stranger nodded assent, and remained mute as before. When the bargain was concluded and the money paid, the merchant handed over ten per cent. of the purchase money, and said to the mysterious personage:

"Now you can speak; I want you to explain how you came to notice the blemish in the left leg of my elephant, which I thought I had managed entirely to conceal?"

"A blemish!" replied the silent one, "I discovered nothing; it is the first time I ever saw an elephant in my life, and I examined it out of sheer curiosity."

Wonders of the Yellowstone.

James Carroll, a well known citizen of Helena, Montana, recently made a remarkable discovery in the Yellowstone Park. He says: "While waiting for many companions, I dismounted and sat down on a rock with my Winchester lying across my knees. Around me was a scence of grandeur. I was in a deep gorge which led down into the valley. On each side the gray cliffs towered to a magnificent height. Behind me was the steep path down which I had come through a thick growth of stunted pines, while in front of and below me was the gorge (a quarter of a mile wide, perhaps), its bottom covered from the foot of one cliff to the other with a heavy growth of timber. After resting awhile I stood up and listened, expecting to hear my friends approaching. But not a sound met my hear. The stillness was so deep that a feeling of uneasiness came over me, and I attempted to call out to my companions. But although I opened my mouth and went through all the details of a good, lusty yell, not a sound could I make. I tried again, and with the same result. I couldn't understand it. My horse, which had been standing quietly by me, noticed a movement of the bushes near by, and probably thinking her equine friends were near, attempted a 'whinny.' It was a sad failure, for she could not make a sound. She was evidently as much astonished as I, and became uneasy.

"I was on the point of mounting and starting back up the mountain, when a fierce-looking wild animal of the panther tribe stepped out of the bushes within about thirty feet of where I was standing. It saw me instantly and stooped to spring at me. I hastily brought my gun to my shoulder and—fired, shall I say? No. I pulled the trigger, but there was no report, although the smoke puffed out the end of the gun and the wild beast fell as if struck. It immediately jumped up and hobbled into the brush, but leaving a trail of blood behind it. I was now confirmed in my former suspicion that I was in a land of enchantment, and although not at all superstitious under ordinary circumstances, I would not have been surprised now to see the devil himself jump out from behind a rock. I immediately got on my horse and started back up the path.

"In about a hundred yards I met my companions, who were all standing close together trying to talk to each other, but although they seemed to be shouting at the top of their voices, they were really as dumb as the dead. Although I felt that Old Nick himself was just as likely as not to be on my trail, I could not help laughing at their odd gestures, grimaces, and red faces from their efforts at making themselves heard. They were pretty badly frightened, too. I passed by them, and beckoned them to follow me back the way we had come. No attempt was now made at conversation. After going a quarter of a mile in silence I lost my way. One of my comrades, who seemed to think he knew the way back to the trail, came up close to me, and bending over so that his mouth was close to my ear, with a superhuman effort yelled, 'Let me lead!' His shout nearly bursted my tympanum. We had got out of the charmed air."—*Helena Herald.*

Chestnuts and Chesnut Trees in Italy.

Signor Schira, Inspector General of Forests, in an interesting report says among other things that the famous chestnut tree on Mount Ætna, which still lives, measures 64 metres in circumference at its base. Its age is estimated differently—some attribute to it 4000, some 2000 years, and recent studies give it at least 860 years. There are some other famous chestnut trees in Italy, notably one in Montamiata, in Tuscany. The deplorable custom of late years of destroying the forests has deprived Italy of many noble chestnuts, but it is to be hoped they will be protected by the new scheme of the Minister of Agriculture for rewooding the denuded mountains. In the north of Italy the chestnut grows at an altitude of from 400 to 900 metres above the level of the sea; in sunny situations even at 1200. In the south the zone of growth is between 500 and 1200 metres above the level of the sea.

Almost all the Italian provinces cultivate the chestnut, these trees occupying a total superfice in Italy of about 469,114 acres. The most are found in the provinces of Lucca, Sondrio and Genoa. In Lucca, for example, 182.52 per thousand acres of the territory are occupied by the chestnut. The total annual produce of chestnut (fruit) is about 5,768,436 quintals. Those of Cuneo are best both for quality and quantity. The exportation is about 70,000 quintals, at a profit of about 2,000,000 francs. There are several methods of preserving the fruit—from sugaring the chestnuts to slightly boiling and then drying them, or laying them, when newly gathered in November, among perfectly dry sand in vases, and burying the vases in dry earth, when they will remain fresh and good till the next June.

Tree Culture—Acclimatization

Charles M. Hovey writes an interesting article to the Massachusetts *Ploughman* which contains many valuable suggestions to tree planters. He remarked in a former article that all the attempts to acclimate in the East the trees of the Pacific coast have ended with total failure, which brings us to the subject of acclimatization, one which has attracted a great deal of attention, and the formation of societies for that especial object, notably that of Paris. But so far as any facts have been ascertained, without a single practical result.

We are all familiar with numerous trees and shrubs which have been cultivated abroad beyond the memory of any one which remain through the hundreds of years the same to-day that they were at the earliest period of which we have any knowledge. Take for instance the peach tree. We know not just how many millions have been produced from seed in our own country; but we do know it reaches into the hundreds, yet the peach to-day is no hardier than it was a hundred years ago, and notwithstanding the fact that the trees have been grown from seed produced from Vermont to Florida and west to the Pacific coast. There have been varieties, such as double-flowering varieties, some of them direct from China, weeping varieties, and kinds with purple or dark-colored foliage, but the hardiness, of the tree remains precisely the same; they are uncertain in our climate, and the buds are destroyed by any exceptional winter. No better test could be named of the futility of the attempt to make a slightly tender tree quite hardy by cultivation, whether from a colder or warmer region. Varieties are endless. We have white-fleshed peaches and yellow-fleshed peaches, and varieties of every shade of excellence, but no additional hardiness.

Another instance is the Rhododendron (R. arboreum) and pontic azalea (A. pontic), the former from the high elevation of the Himalaya mountains, was introduced to England years ago, and cultivated as a greenhouse plant. It is still precisely the same, or not even resisting the winters of the English climate, only in the warmer places on the southern coast. But when our native, R. Catawbiense, was introduced and fertilization effected between the two, then came a greater or less degree of hardiness; and cross fertilization between the several kinds have produced a race of superb varieties, some of which are nearly or quite hardly in our severe climate, but the large portion only half hardy. The original R. arboreum, and all the seedlings obtained from it pure, without admixture of the American species, are still only half hardy plants. The pontic azalea is the same; in our severe winters it loses its flower buds, just like the peach, but after mild winters it flowers freely. It was only when our native nudiflora and calendulacca were introduced and fertilized with the pontic, that that superb race was obtained known as ghent azaleas.

Looking among California trees we find the same effect, except in one solitary case. The well known Chinese abor vitæ (Thuja senensis) is not hardy in our climate, or one of its varieties known as Thuja aurea. It is true they will live along for some years, but the branches are more or less killed and so injured that they are anything but ornamental. The Araucaria imbricata, that very remarkable tree, has resisted all attempts at acclimation in our climate, notwithstanding the fact that the seed was gathered from trees where the snow was often a foot deep; nothing short of absolute protection could keep them alive.

The Douglass fir of which Mr. Robinson speaks so highly is indeed a handsome and most valuable tree, and it is to be regretted that it has not yet been found thoroughly hardy only in one place, although the author characterizes it "as the most interesting and valuable of all exotic trees recently introduced into Massachusetts," and "its introduction worth many millions of dollars to the State." Now I do not know of any fine specimens except those of Mr. Hunnewell on his fine grounds at Wellesley. I have cultivated it for forty years, though the trees were always introduced from England, but I have never been able to preserve even one tree. Where the Colorado specimens fifteen feet high are growing the author does not tell us. Mr. Hunnewell's specimens are of his own raising from one tree, which by particular care grew large enough to produce seed; from this tree have been grown the very beautiful specimens which ornament his group of coniferous trees. Experiments with the Douglass fir in Massachusetts should be conducted with much caution, for I fear that the attempt to acclimate it would end like other Pacific Coast trees—an utter failure. Still I would not wish to be considered as discouraging such attempts, but that no extensive planting should be made until we know something more of its hardiness in our severe limate.

The great trees of California (Sequoia gigantea) have not yet been found to succeed in our climate, though seeds taken from the highest recorded elevations have been tried. It is, or should be, the object of the Arnold Arboretum to try these experiments, and give the public the advantage of the patient endeavors of its professors, the skill of its gardeners and the best opportunities of general culture (not special care and protection), to ascertain the exact hardiness of this and other trees, of which a list is given for Massachusetts. The numerous losses I have made in the attempt for nearly half a century to acclimate all the coniferous trees of which there was any hope of succeeding, judging from their adaption to the English climate, induce me to utter a word of caution to all cultivators (who have not the wealth to experiment) to plant them sparingly, and not plant at all unless they have a subsoil as dry and localities as fortunate as those of Mr. Hunnewell.

The Capressna Lawsonina is an elegant tree, and fortunately, owing to three or four successive mild winters, our trees attained a size large enough to perfect seeds. These we planted and a handsome lot of plants obtained, one of which I selected as an erect and dissinct variety with glaucous or bluish foliage (C. Hovey), but after caring for it in the best manner four or six years, it failed to stand our severe winters.

"For more than one hundred years public spirited citizens have been experimenting with exotic trees, in different parts of the country; and if we know now what trees to plant and what to omit, it is because such experiments have been made."

This is certainly true of the last fifty years, but we have gained but little knowledge, and from the exceptional causes of location, soil treatment, etc., we can add but very slowly to our fund of information trustworthy enough to plant extensively all that are so often commended as hardy.

Married Folks Would be Happier

If home trials were never told to neighbors.

If they kissed and made up after every quarrel.

If household expenses were proportioned to receipts.

If they tried to be agreeable as in courtship days.

If each would try to be a support and comfort to each other.

If each remembered the other was a human being, not an angel.

If women were so kind to their husbands as they are to their lovers.

If fuel and provisions were laid in during the high tide of summer.

If both parties remembered that they were married for worse as well as for better.

If men were as thoughtful of their wives as they are of their sweethearts.

If there were fewer silk and velvet street costumes and more plain, tidy house dresses.

If there were fewer "please darlings" in public and more common manners in private.

If wives and husbands would take some pleasure as they go along, and not degenerate into some toiling machines. Recreacion is necessary to keep the heart in its place, and to get along without it is a big mistake.

Clips.

The United States eats annually $3,000,000 worth of peanuts.

Mr. Bearden, aged 104 years, and Mrs. Lee, 40 years of age, were united in marriage in Bibb county, Alabama, recently.

The gold-mining fever has broken out anew in Georgia, and almost every paper in the State has something to say about the yellow metal.

A Carson (Nev.) man, who was divorced from his wife twenty years age, left for California recently to remarry the partner of his early manhood. He has neither seen his former wife nor his children during all this time.

Less than a century ago, on July 13, 1788, France, Belgium Holland, and Switzerland were swept by a cold wave so intense that the Lake of Geneva was covered with ice three-quarters of an inch thick. If those countries had been well wooded the disaster, it is thought, would not have occurred.

"Spinster dinners" is a new form of hospitality which will be introduced this season. Betrothed girls, on the eve of their marriages, will give farewell dinners to their maiden friends. Men will be altogether absent, and the only matrons present will be the mothers of the future bride and groom. Failing a mother, a maiden aunt, or even a grandmother, will be invited.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
—At—
WILLIAM WOLF & SON,
Equal to Any in the County.

And far Superior to Most any other Stock.

Fine Dress Goods, latest styles—unrivaled for beauty,
Ladies only call and see it!

CLOTHING—Overcoats and suits for Men and Boys.

Hats, Notions, boots and shoes, all styles and every Variety. The PUREST and best GROCERIES, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, none but the best quality and best flavor.

Beats all for Bargains!

GOODS SOLD UNDER COST!

CLOSING OUT SALE!

BROCKERHOFF'S NEW STORE!

Now is the time for Bargains at Brockerhoff's Store, This is a rare opportunity for purchasing Goods as we will offer an immense stock of fine goods

UNDER COST!

Will sell from day to day until every article is disposed of. This is a clearing out sale as we propose to quit the business and every article must de disposed of. The stock consists of all kinds of General Merchandise as

CALICOES, DRESS GOODS,
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS,
HATS, BOOTS AND SHOES
GROCERIES AND ALL KINDS OF
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have a full line of goods at the following prices:

Calicoes, the best		5 to 6 cts
Fine Dress Goods,	wool	6 to 50 cts
All wool Cashmere		20 to 50 cts
Flannels		7 to 40 cts
Table Trimmings		17 to 20 cts

A large assortment of Clothing which will be disposed of at a sacrifice. Call early as goods are going fast.

Produce taken in exchange and the Highest market prices paid.

BROCKERHOFF'S STORE,
Centre Hall, Pa.

LEATHER!

ASK FOR GENESEE SOLE LEATHER IF YOU WANT THE BEST.

Calf Skins, Morocco, Linings, Lasts Thread, Nails, Pegs, Wax, Bristles, and all kinds of Shoe Findings on hand. We also make to order GENTS BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS from the best of French Leather. Leave your orders and a perfect fit guaranteed.

GRAHAM & SON, Bellefonte

PAYNE'S 10 Horse Spark-Arresting Portable Engine has cut 10,000 ft. of Michigan Pine Board in 10 hours, burning slabs from the saw in eight foot lengths.

Our 10 Horse We Guarantee to furnish power to saw 8,000 feet of Hemlock boards in 10 hours. *Our 15 Horse will cut* 10,000 *feet* in same time.

Our Engines are GUARANTEED to furnish a horse-power on ⅓ less fuel and water than any other Engine not fitted with an Automatic Cut-Off. If you want a Stationary or Portable Engine, Rotes Circular Saw Mill, Shafting or Pullies, either cast or Mediart's Patent Wrought Iron Pulley, send for our illustrated Catalogue," V for information and prices.
E. W. PAYNE & SONS, Corning, N. Y., Box 846

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.

THE BEST TONIC.

Cures Completely Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Malaria, Liver and Kidney Complaints. Druggists and Physicians endorse it.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

SECHLERS!
SECHLERS!
SECHLERS!

— NEW GOODS —

Just opened a full line of Choice Family

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Such as

TEAS, COFFEES.
SUGARS, SPICES,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
MEATS
NUTS,
OYSTERS,
FINE CANDIES.

FISH, SYRUPS, ETC.,

Together with

GLASS, CHINA, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES OF ALL KINDS.

at the lowest living prices. Goods are all newly bought, strictly fresh, and of the very best kind.

MEAT MARKET.

Beef of the choicest cattle, veal, pork and mutton, fresh and always on hand. 30 nov. tf

NEW DEPARTURE.

Believing it to be the best for both merchant and customer that all dealings should be in cash, and following the example of most prominent and successful dealers, I have determined to do away with the credit system after the 17 of July, 1882. After this date the books will be closed and I will sell only

F—O—R—— C—A—S—H

or its equivalent.

Thankful to my customers for their past patronage, I hope to meet them in the future at my old stand where I am confident I can sell much CHEAPER THAN BEFORE, and LOWER than elsewhere. Have determined to give my customers the benefit of the new system.

PRODUCE will be taken in exchange for goods at highest market price. Respectfully,

I. J. GRENOBLE,
13july Spring Mills, Pa.

THE BRADLEY
ROAD CART
A LIGHT RUNNING, EASY RIDING, PERFECTLY BALANCED
Two Wheeled Vehicle.
Thoroughly well made and sold at a Low Price.

ABOVE ILLUSTRATION REPRESENTS OUR No. 3 OR PARK CART.

THREE STYLES,

Weighing from 90 to 160 lbs. Prices from $50 to $80

☞ First-Class in every respect, and everybody likes them. Send for Illustrated Price List.

BRADLEY & CO.,
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
ESTABLISHED 1856

DANIEL PRUTZMAN, BOOT AND SHOEMAKER.

after April 1st will open in the Durst-building, when he will be prepared to make to order Boots and Shoes, and do all kinds of repairing. Satisfaction guaranteed, and charges reasonable. He asks a share of the public patronage. 8marti

NEUTRALIZED.

In what way a Prevalent Evil may be Shorn of its Power to Harm.

Malaria is a broad name for many diseases—all originating in blood poisoning. Bilious fever, the typhus and typhoid fevers and chills and fevers are prominent members of the family. Malaria defies alike the builders, the plumbers and physicians. Despairing of ordinary treatment, the latter almost unanimously recommend BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER as the greatest anti-malarial specific of the age. These plasters act upon the liver, spleen, bowels and kidneys.

Worn over the region of the liver, and upon the back over the kidneys, they ward off malaria like an armor. No other plasters do this.

When you purchase, satisfy yourself that the word CAPCINE is cut in the center of the plaster.

Seabury & Johnson, Chemists, New York. Highest awards at International Expositions. 5thApril 4t

THE CENTRE REPORTER.
CENTRE HALL, PA. April 12, 1883.
The Largest Paper in Centre County.

A NOVEL CEREMONY.

The first Genuine and Complete Chinese Funeral held in this Country.

The funeral of Ow Shing, the late manager of the Wing Wo Sang Company, who last Wednesday was suffocated in his room by fumes of an open charcoal fire, used to heat his room, took place yesterday, from No. 720 Sacramento Street and was conducted with a great deal of celestial pomp. The procession moved in the following order: Along Sacramento Street to Kearny, to Jackson, to Dupont, and then along that street to Market and to the burying-ground. First came a Chinaman, attired in a long, flowing robe, of light blue material, which was girded at the waist with a strip of white cotton cloth, the Chinese emblem of mourning. He was followed by two coolies, each carrying a large white lantern, in which was a lighted taper. On each of these lanterns were Chinese characters in blue, setting forth the name of the deceased and his office. These lanterns were carried to light the path the spirit of the deceased had to walk, in order to reach the gates of Heaven. Then came two more coolies, each carrying a brass gong which they beat loudly and continuously, to drive off any evil spirit which might wish to cross the path. In addition to the gongs these coolies each carried a square flag, of yellow material, on which were characters in black. These told of the unfortunate circumstances by which the deceased met his death. Next, came four more coolies, each carrying a deep red paper banner, on which were written in characters of gold the virtues of the deceased and the good acts he performed in life. Then followed a carriage, containing four musicians, each playing upon a wind instrument, which emitted discordant, earsplitting noises, which were intended to assist the gong-beaters in frightening away all great white devils and small black devils.

Next in order came two Chinamen each carrying a pole across one of his shoulders, at each end of which was a censor, resting in natural flowers, some of which were twined around the chains by which the censors were suspended to the poles. In each censor was a quantity of perfumed punk and sandal wood, which was ignited and sent forth perfumed fumes along the line of march. After these followed another long-robed Chinaman, wearing the emblem of mourning and carrying a very long, narrow red cloth banner, affixed to a pole, at the head of which was a branch of laurel. This was what is known as the ancestral banner and was the pedigree of the deceased. Then came the hearse, drawn by four horses, each dressed with black mourning clothes. In the hearse was the coffin containing the mortal remains of Ow Shing. This was covered with a large red cloth, as a symbol that the death of the deceased was a violent one. On the top of the hearse sat a Chinaman, in full mourning, who distributed paradeograms of Chinese paper, five or six inches long, each perforated several times. These sheet of paper were what the Chinese call mock money, and each perforation represented 1 cash—a Chinese coin. This was designed to propitiate the spirits along the road which might be disposed to make disturbances affecting the coffin or its contents. By the distributions of mock money the Chinese believe that they purchase the right of way for the dead. Behind the hearse, on each side of which marched pall bearers, in mourning, were four professional mourners attired from head to foot in white. One of these had his face covered with a white cloth and was led along by two coolies, who carried before them a small tray, filled with food and tea. After these followed a number of merchants on foot, and carriages, containing friends of the deceased.

It was the first funeral conducted strictly according to Chinese usages in San Francisco.—San Francisco Call.

IS THE WHITE HOUSE HAUNTED.

"Yes, this building is haunted," said an attache of the Presidential Mansion to the *Critic* this morning, and it is said that supernatural sights are not unfrequently witnessed in these large, old-fashioned rooms and airy halls. Several weeks ago the President changed the location of his bedchamber by removing from the East to the North Room, and it was vaguely whispered then that his slumbers had been disturbed by a nocturnal and weird visitor, the same that one of our chambermaids said she had seen walking stately and erect through the up-stairs hallways on several occasions.

"Yes, the ghostly visitor is a man," continued the attache, "because I remember well of hearing the chambermaid say that he had long, flowing white hair and beard and very much resembled the Statesmen of long ago, whose pictures we see printed on pages of history. At any rate, sir I know that the President's rest is often disturbed at night, because I have heard him time and time again moving about long after midnight and sometimes I have listened to his steady and continued pacing across the floor when every one else in the house was slumbering, and wondered what was disturbing him."

"His great responsibility or dyspepsia might have been the agent," suggested the *Critic*.

"Oh, no," quickly rejoined the attache, neither of them, I'm sure. It was the White House ghost, and I'll bet on it. This ghost is the same one that made General Grant's nights here so scarce and suggested his frequent trips through the country, as I have heard the attendants who were here with him frequent say; and I will tell you candidly that I think the ghost's frequently appearances of late have put the notion into President Authur' head of going off on his proposed trip." Concluding, the Presidential individual left to answer a call from up stairs.

The *Critic* subsequently got the following description from one who claims to have seen the white spirit of the White House: "He is an aged and bent back old man, with long, phosphorescent white beard and hair, ghastly and wavy, bright and glaring eyes and long, scrawny fingers His walk is noiseless but stately, and his presence is always indicated by a peculiar electric sensation which pervades the surrounding air. The electricity is what wakes the President up, and makes him perambulate."

SMILED.

A Fable I would now relate,
And yet not fable all,
Of one, a good Samaritan,
Who went at suffering's call.
He wrote a book—"The Ills of Life"—
And Nature smiled again,
For he with wonderous cures was rife,
Relieving every pain!—*Peruna.*

——If farmers want the highest prices for butter, eggs, and other produce, they go to the Pennsvalley bargain store with it.

A livery stable, at Hudson, Mass, was destroyed by fire the other day and 14 horses perished in the flames.

——For nice tomb stones, at low prices, call at the Bellefonte Marble Works, where there is the largest lot in the county. 5ap4t

On 3 inst. a fire broke out at 1.30 a. m in the central portion of Jersey Shore, and before it was controlled eight buildings and fourteen places of business were burned, The origin of the fire is not known. Loss, $75,000.

Mr. John N. Manger, Pottsdam, Pa., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters completely cured me of dyspepsia and general debility."

We make the following liberal offer good until May 1st: Any of our subscribers who will send us four new names with the Cash, we will give each new name two months extra credit, and the getter up of the club the REPORTER one year free. Or for two names half the extra credit and the REPORTER 6 months free to the sender of the names. tf

N. B. The Bad and Worthless Are never *imitated* or *counterfeited.*

This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy *imitated* is of the highest value.

As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and most valuable family medicine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B., and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B.

Many others started nostrums put up in similar style to H. B., with variously cunningly devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to believe they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way connected with them or their name, are imitations or counterfeits.

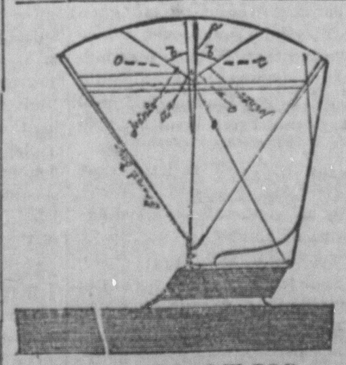
Beware of them. Touch none of them, but: Use nothing but genuine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing else. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or counterfeits. (3)

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentory upon the estate of John Heimbach, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

ADAM KRUMRINE,
8mar6t Executor, Tusseyville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Edwin W. Hess, dec'd, late of Harris township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowning themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES C. GILLILAND,
22mar6t Adm'r, Boalsburg, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Mrs. Mary Ellen Krumrine, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. F. H. VANVALZAH,
22mar6t Adm'r, Spring Mills, Pa.



PATENT 3 LOW TOP.

This is now the most popular top made, simple is its construction, and very graceful in appearance. Positively warranted to give satisfaction. Finished tops including body unpainted, finished tops with seat only or the skeleton of tops furnished on short notice.

Please inquire for the drop shifting rail and seat combined, a device by which the top may be thrown back without folding any curtins. Pat. allowed. Send for circulars.

LEVI MURRAY,
Carriages, Sleighs &c.
Centre Hall, Pa

$150,000 GIVEN AWAY!

THE PRACTICAL FARMER, OF PHILADELPHIA, from an intimate acquaintance with its readers, has found there is a general desire to possess Farms and Homes in the West. Now, in order to give each of our Subscribers an opportunity to obtain an Improved Farm, a well-known, reliable real estate man has carefully selected for us **100 FARMS,** to be offered as Premiums to our paper. We also offer, in connection with the Farm property, as Premiums, fine Steel-Plate Engravings—superb reproductions of the works of the greatest masters. These are alone worth the price of the paper; and when we give, in addition, the opportunity to obtain an Improved Farm, we are making **The Most Splendid Offer Yet!** Every Subscriber will receive a Premium. The *Practical Farmer* was founded by Paschall Morris in 1855, and is one of the oldest Agricultural, Literary and Family Journals published. Its character and reputation are of the highest, and Subscribers rarely drop from our lists. It has 16 pages, published weekly, at $2.00 per annum. *We want 75,000 new Subscribers in two months,* and offer as Premiums the Steel-Plate Engravings and

100 GOOD IMPROVED FARMS Located in the States of Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota, aggregating **16,630 ACRES AND WORTH $140,000.**

These Farms are all in good condition, and are in size from 80 to 640 acres, and worth from $600 to $10,000 each. The Farms will be conveyed by Warranty Deed, and a clear and perfect Title shown from the United States down. They are all ready to occupy, and will be productive homes from the start. As high as **30 BUSHELS OF WHEAT** per acre was harvested from some of these Farms last year. All of these lands are just as good and will produce as much under like circumstances. The tenancies are such that possession can be given at once. **How you may obtain one of the Farms.** Subscribe for the "PRACTICAL FARMER." Immediately upon receiving the Subscription price—$2.00, a receipt and the current number of the *Farmer* will be mailed to the sender, his name entered upon our subscription list, and the paper continued for one year. As soon as we have 10,000 new Subscribers registered on our books, or in ten days from date, we will award to each of them a premium, aggregating in value $20,000, in such a manner that each subscriber will have a fair and equal opportunity to obtain one of the Farms and Engravings. In the same way the second and following series of 10,000 Subscribers will receive their Premiums until the entire $150,000 worth of property is given away. These Farms and Engravings are intended as premiums to our Subscribers. The distribution of these is entirely gratuitous upon our part, and is intended by us as a means of dividing with our subscribers the profits of the year. The name and address of those securing the valuable Premiums will be published in the PRACTICAL FARMER.

Having made up our mind to secure, at any cost, the largest circulation of any Agricultural Paper in the World, we have resolved to forego all profits and give our Subscribers the Farms and Engravings for the benefit derived from the present and future large circulation. A sample Paper, containing description of the Engravings and of the 100 Farms, with a description of the improvements, dimensions of houses, etc., will be sent free.

WHO WILL RECEIVE THE $10,000 FARM?

CLUB RATES. In order that your name and your friends names may be among the first series of 10,000 subscribers to whom the first $20,000 worth of property will be awarded, subscribe at once and get up clubs in your neighborhood immediately. **Go to work at once.** Show the paper containing the list of Farms and description of improvements. If you will get 10 Subscribers and send $20, we will give the getter-up of the Club a subscription for himself **FREE,** which will give him equal right with other subscribers to obtain one of the Farms. For 20 subscribers and $40 we will give two extra subscriptions; for 25 subscribers and $50, three extra subscriptions; for 30 subscribers, four extra subscriptions; for 35 subscribers and $70, five extra subscriptions; for 40 subscribers and $80, six extra subscriptions; for 45 subscribers seven extra subscriptions; and for 50 subscribers and $100, we will give eight extra subscriptions. The extra subscriptions can be sent to any one to whom the getter-up of the Club desires. Each of whom will have an equal opportunity to obtain one of the Farms. **By this means you may get the 960 acre Farm.** Let every reader of this advertisement send at least one name with his own, and we will get the 75,000 subscribers and will distribute the $150,000 worth of property at once. Remember you may get a Farm worth $1,000 or $10,000, free of every encumbrance.

IMPORTANT!—As a matter of security to our Subscribers the Deeds and Abstracts of Title to all the Farms have been deposited with the **Union Trust Company of Philadelphia, Pa.**

Address PRACTICAL FARMER, Philadelphia, Pa.

5000 MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN Wanted to secure Subscribers to the PRACTICAL FARMER. Sample copy free. You may get yourself, neighbor, or parents, a fine farm.

NEW GROCERY
—AT—
—COBURN, PENN'A.—

R. F. Vonada will keep staple groceries, pure and fresh, and low in price.

COFFEES, SUGARS,
SYRUPS, TEAS,
CANNED GOODS,
DRIED FRUITS
HAM, DRIED BEEF
COAL OIL,
FISH, SALT
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For The Curious.

The highest range of mountains is the Himalayas, the mean elevation being estimated at from 16,000 to 18,000 feet.

The loftiest mountain is Mount Everest or Guarisanker, of the Himalaya range, having an elevation of 29,002 feet above the sea level.

The largest bell in the world is the great bell of Moscow at the foot of the Kremlin. Its circumference at the bottom is nearly 68 feet, and its height more than 21 feet.

The largest city in the world is London. Its population numbers 3,020,871 souls. New York, with a population of about 1,250,000 comes fifth in the list of great cities.

The largest theatre is the New Opera House in Paris. It covers nearly three acres of ground. Its cubit mass is 4,287,000 feet. It cost about 100,000,000 francs.

The largest suspension bridge will be the one now building between New York and Brooklyn. The length of the main span is 1,595 feet six inches; the entire length of the bridge is 5989 feet.

The loftiest active volcano is Popocatepeti—"smoking mountain"—thirty-five miles southwest of Puebla, Mexico. It is 17,784 feet above the sea level and has a crater three miles in circumference and 1,000 feet deep.

The largest island in the world, which is also regarded as a continent, is Australia. It is 2500 miles in length from east to west, and measures 1950 miles from north to south. Its area is 2,984,287 square miles.

The greatest thing in the world is the Falls of Niagara; the largest cavern, the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky; the largest river, the Mississippi, 4000 miles in extent; the largest valley, that of the Mississippi, its area 5,000,000 square miles; the greatest city park, that of Philadelphia, containing 2700 acres; the greatest grain port, Chicago; the biggest lake, Lake Superior; the longest railroad, the Pacific railroad, over 3,000 miles in extent. The most huge mass of solid iron is Pilot Knob, of Missouri, height, 250 feet, circumference, two miles; the best specimen of architecture, Girard College, Philadelphia; the largest library is the Bibliothique National, in Paris, founded by Louis XIV.; it contains 1,400,000 volumes, 300,000 pamphlets, 175,000 manuscripts, 300,000 maps and charts, and 150,000 coins and medals.

The largest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India over the river Kistnah, between Bezorah and Sectanagrum. It is more than 6000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1,200 feet high.

Oaths of all Nations.

The Forms of Oaths in Foreign Legislative Assemblies.

The following summary of the forms of oath in use in foreign legislative assemblies is extracted from the reports received at the British foreign office in New York:

Bavaria—I swear * * * So help me God and His holy gospel.

Denmark—I promise and swear * * * So help me God and His holy word.

Greece—I swear in the name of the holy and consubstantial and invisible Trinity.

Hessé Darmstaat—I swear * * * * * So help me God.

Saxe-Coburg and Baden—I swear. So help me God.

Holland—I swear. So help me God.

Portugal—I swear on the holy gospels.

Prussia—I swear by God, the almighty and omniscient * * * So help me God.

Saxony—I swear by almighty God.

Servia—I swear by one God and all that is according to law most sacred and in this world dearest. * * * * * * So help me God in this and that other world.

Spain—After swearing the deputy on the gospel, the president says: "Then may God repay you; but if you fail, may He claim it from you."

Sweden and Norway—I (president or vice-president only) swear before God and His holy golpel * * * I will be faithful to this oath as sure as God shall save my body and soul.

Switzerland—In the presence of Almighty God I swear * * * So help me God.

United States—I do solemnly swear * * * So help me God.

In Bavaria, non-Christians omit the reference to the gospel. In Holland and the United States, affirmation is optional. In Prussia and in Switzerland, affirmation is permitted to those who object on religious grounds to the oath. In Austria, a promise is in every case substituted for an oath. In Belgium and Italy, the adjuration is used without any theistic reference, and France and Roumania, the German Reichstag and for deputies in Sweden and Norway, neither oath not affirmation is demanded.

How it Ended.

Miss Jane Beagle had lived years enough in this wicked world to know that even single blessedness is not always perfectly satisfactory to its possessor of her particular share of beauty. She had flirted with several admirers; but she went too far when she refused Billy Winkum because he was poor and unknown, for Billy had in him that stuff that makes a man rise in some place—opinions of his own, a loud voice, a feeling that he was as good as anybody else, if not a little better, and a talent for Fourth of July orations. So that in these years which had changed his old lady love from "that there handsome Jane Beagle' to "Miss Jane Beagle, that hasn't ever married," he had risen in the world and been to Congress, and was a person of such distinction that no one would have dared to call him Billy Winkum. Mr. William Warrington Winkum was his designation; a finer coat, more watch and chain, or a larger diamond in his cravat were owned by no one in Billberry.

He had never married, but that had made him all the more desirable to Billberry society. He had met Jane very often there; and now Jane would very willingly have proved to him that her decisive No of fifteen years ago had been repented of. Alas! either Mr. William Warrington Winkum no longer grieved over that No, or he regarded it as final.

"And yet he hasn't married," said Miss Jane, "and he don't flirt around amongst the" young girls, nor pay attention to widows. I have not a gray hair. He is five years older than I am anyway. Suppose he should like me still?"

However, concealment did not seem to prey like a worm in the bud on Mr. William Warrington Winkum's damask cheek. He shouted on the platform at election with unimpaired lung power, and he built himself a house on the hill wherein he installed a housekeeper, his remarkable old grandmother, who had outlived fourteen children, and at ninety walked, rode, talked and ate with an energy not often met in a woman of forty.

Oh! that house with its bright bricks, its new shutters, its elaborate roof, its stately chimneys, its balcony at front porch, and its interior of Wilton carpets, real lace curtains and velvet parlor furniture! How often Jane Beagle said to herself:

"All this might have been mine if I had said yes to Billy." She said it to herself very often one day, about house cleaning time, when she was doing her best with the shabby old house that was all her own now. One after another had slipped out of it—some were married, some were dead—nobody remained.

"I don't think I can stand it much longer," sighed Jane. "I must take boarders or something. Nobody to speak to all day long. If I feel sick, nobody to do for me."

Jane was down on the kitchen floor scrubing as she spoke. The rag carpet was hanging on the line outside. The rushbottom chairs, well scrubbed, were turned upon the grass to dry, every pan shone beautifully but the wood was worm eaten and the smoothest whitewash would not make the walls flawless.

"Heigh-ho!" sighed Jane; "I like a handsome house; but I shan't ever have one of my own."

She said it aloud—a habit of talking to herself had grown upon her—but to her surprise she was answered on the instant.

"Why, who knows!" said a voice. "You may have the handsomest house in the village yet. Who knows? Don't you want me to tell you how?"

"Good gracious!" cried Jane, jumping to her feet, "who is that?"

"It's only me, ma'am," replied a stout, dark woman, with a big straw hat trimmed with poppies on her ears, who sat on the door sill and smiled at her merrily. "It's only a poor gypsy wandering over the world telling folks fortunes for them. Will you have yours told, lady?"

"Mine?" said Jane, laughing. Why, I'm too old."

"You are young enough to have lots ahead of you, lady," said the gypsy. "Come, what's twenty-five cents to you to hear all your good luck? Besides, luck is misused sometimes if we are not on the lookout for it."

What woman does not believe in her inmost heart that there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamed of in philosophy?

What single woman doubts that somewhere upon earth fate keeps the other half of her soul?

"It would be awfully foolish," said she, "but nobody will ever know, and I think I'll do it."

She felt in her pocket for some change. It was not there. She had given it, she remembered, to the man that had mended the wash-boiler that morning. And she went to the drawer of the little bookcase with a sliding desk in it, which stood in the sitting-room, to get it. The gypsy followed her, chafing, laughing hinting at things which brought blushes to Jane's cheek. She peeped into the drawer. There lay the silver spoons and forks, the sugar tongs, a broach set with pearls, Jane's only costly bit of jewelry, and a roll of bills. Miss Beagle drew her little income once a quarter, and kept it in the house in fear of the savings bank, which had once ceased payment for awhile.

The bright eyes, set close together in the gypsy's head, saw all at a glance; and her smile was very bright as Miss Jane put the twenty-five cents into her hand.

"I have taken a notion to you," she said, looking at the palm of the beautiful if not youthful hand that lay in hers. "There's luck afore you. There's one that is liked, not far off, eh?"

Jane blushed again.

"He'll give you a handsome house, and set you up in carriage," added the gypsy. "Now own up, lady, your heart is toward him, is it not?"

"He does not care whether it is or not," sighed Jane, unaware that she had spoken.

"Lady," said the gypsy, solemnly," I have a great power. I can bring together the disunited. I can cure love troubles. Do as I tell you and he shall come to you again."

"What am I to do?" asked Jane, carried away by her own emotions and the gypsy's dramatic manner.

"I'll tell you, lady," said the gypsy. "Kneel down here beside this chair. Let me cover your face with this handkerchief. Don't be afraid, it's clean; it is a magic handkerchief. Now think of him. Think of him you love and don't move until I tell you."

People in love are generally a little mad, I am afraid, and Jane had been hopelessly treasuring the image of Mr. Warrington Winkum in her heart for years. She did what the gypsy bade her.

The next moment she felt the handkerchief tied tightly over her eyes, and next her hands were tied also with a stout corn.

She screamed, but some one was tying her feet together.

"It's no use, lady," said the gypsy's voice, blandly." I've got the key of the drawer and I shan't hurt you. I'll just help myself and go."

The spoons jingled. Miss Jane could not see, but she knew that the contents of the drawer were being transferred to the gypsy's pocket and she screamed and struggled vainly.

About an hour after the gypsy had left, Mr. Winkum drove past Jane's house in a buggy. He was fond of lilacs and stopped to gather a bunch that hung over the fence from a full bush. In old times Jane had pulled lilacs for him from the bush. As he put them to his nose a scream met his ear.

"Something is the matter," said he, as he ran up the path to the house.

The kitchen was empty, the scrubbing brush on the floor, the pail upset. The gypsy had done that as she departed. Another scream was heard. He rushed into the inner room and found Jane with her head tied up in a black silk handkerchief, and her feet and hands bound.

In a moment he had her untied. The next she sat in a chair. "Such a sight!" she said to herself; but Mr. Winkum noticed that she had nice plump arms under her tucked up sleeves, and that her big frightened eyes were blue indeed.

"I've been tied here for I don't know how long, Mr. Winkum," she said. "Oh, how thankful I am you came by! I have been robbed of everything I have—my silver, my money, my jewelry. What I shall do I don't know."

"Unprotected women ought not to reside in any house alone," said Mr. Winkum seriously.

"Sometimes they can't well help it," said Jane.

It was so singular, in that old calico, with such shoes, and no back braid—for that was hanging over her bureau glass upstairs—Miss Jane could never believe it, but then and there William Warrington Winkum changed suddenly into only an older Billy Winkum, and said without any oratorical flourish or a big word:

"Jane, you don't need to live alone, I've always liked you, and I sorter think, arter all, you've always liked me. Have me, won't you?"

"Not even my back braid on!" thought Jane Beagle, afterward. But all she said was: "Oh, Billy; I was such a goose fifteen years ago."

"I'm glad Billy had sense to marry an old maid," said Grandma Winkum at the wedding. "Gals is so hity-tity, and widders is so kinder overrullin' and unsettlin'. Old maids is kinder thankful and willin' to please."

But Jane was too happy to be offended by anything any woman could say.

Try walking with your hands behind you if you find yourself becoming bent forward.

The stockraisers of Colorado estimate the aggregate value of their flocks and herds at $35,000,000. The number of horned cattle is placed at 2,250,000.

Home Dressmaking.

How Every Woman May Become a Fashionable and Economical Milliner.

In the present era of cheap dry goods, the heaviest item in the cost of a dress is not unfrequently the making. Therefore ladies who wish to economize, or who cannot afford the expensive luxury of a fashionable dressmaker, make their own dresses at home. It is undoubtedly false economy to entrust the making of a handsome dress to inexperienced hands, now that such robes are really works of art, which none but skilled modistes can accomplish successfully. Still, outside of these, there is no reason why every lady who has leisure to sew, who can use the sewing machine and handle her needle, may not be her own dressmaker.

The manufacture of paper patterns has grown into an immense business and patterns for the latest novelties in every article of clothing for men, women and children may be purchased for a trifling amount. With these are usually furnished plain and simple directions for cutting out and putting together, as well as instructions as to the quantity of material required for the garment. Before buying the pattern, take your measure, easy, around the bust, under the arms with a tape-line. Cut the lining out first before touching the material of which the dress is to be made. Take care to keep the goods straight in cutting and pin the pattern down carefully, with every straight line running true to the thread of the material. A piano makes a capital cuttingboard for large garments, polonaises, skirts, etc., and next to that comes the top of the dining-table. For sleeves, folds, and for basques, an ordinary lap board serves every purpose. Mark the darts with a tracing wheel, which will leave a pricked line upon the goods, but do not cut them out. Baste up and try on with the seams outside, taking up more or less, as may be necessary.

DRESSMAKERS' RULES.

The best dressmakers merely mark the darts, and pin up the figure, but this is not practicable if you are fitting yourself. Be sure to have a good light on your mirror, so that you can see exactly how your dress lining fits. Never take up or let out a seam, without making a corresponding alteration in the opposite one, or your dress will be onesided. No dress waist will fit well if tight over the bust, and it is a wise precaution to lay a fold of batting or a soft towel across the bust, from under one arm to the other while fitting it. The darts should be kept quite low down; high darts make the figure look flat. Stout figures require a greater distance between the front of the first dart than slender ones After the lining fits to your satisfaction. rip it apart, and laying it on the dress material, cut out by it instead of the pattern. The two fronts must be cut so as to face in opposite directions, with the selvage of the goods on the outer edge. Everything, even white muslin, has a right side and a wrong side, and even if you cannot detect the difference it is safer to cut your dress all on the same face of the cloth.

The best dressmakers use silk for lining, or, failing this, fine gray linen, but the best silesia is equally as good, although less expensive. Drilling is heavy, and apt to stretch, although some dressmakers prefer it. Baste each piece of the corsage on the lining; then baste up, and try on, as before. It is an excellent plan to work the buttonholes, and sew the buttons on the front before this basting up, as it will greatly facilitate trying on. To measure the size of the buttonholes, put a piece of card beneath the button, and cut it an eighth of an inch on either side. Having turned down the piece in front on the right side, run a thread a sixteenth of an inch from the folded edge, and again another the width of the card. Measure the distance of the buttons apart, and cut at regular space, beginning with a buttonhole at the bottom of the bodice. It is no longer customary to stitch down the points when they are folded back, the buttons and buttonholes holding them in place, but a straight strip of the material an inch and a half wide, double, and with the edges turned in, should be set on the edge of the left-hand front to underlap the buttonholes on the right.

FINISHING TOUCHES.

Before sewing on the buttons lay the two fronts together, edge on edge, and mark the place where each button is to go on by means of a pin stuck in through the corresponding buttonhole. In sewing the buttons on, put in the stitches orizontally; if perpendicular, they are kely to pucker the bodice so much that the buttons will not match the buttonholes. Before stitching up the seams of the bodice make sure that your tensions are right; if too tight, they will draw; if too loose, they will stitch out of shape. After this is done, try on the waist again, and trim out the neck and arm holes. If these last are not carefully sloped, some ugly creases will always appear between the arm hole and bosom. The casings for whale bones are inserted at the side seams, on the left front, in advance of the buttonholes, and on each dart. The casings are made of tape, a little wider than the bone, firmly stitched down on each side of the open seams. The top of the casing is formed altogether of the tape which is doubled for nearly an inch, a precaution which prevents the bone from wearing the dress. Those set on the darts should only extend to within an inch or so of the top of the dart, both on account of the fit and to prevent cutting out. The close-fitting Jersey basque needs no facing beyond a two-inch wide strip of the dress material; but habit and jockey basques should have the tails lined with the dress goods in case they should accidentally turn up. When the edge of a Jersey basque is cut in battlements they also must be faced in the same manner. To prevent the bodice from slipping out of place, take the wide tape which comes for the purpose, place its lower edge to the bottom of the waist line, and stitch it to the middle seam of the back, taking care not to draw it; put on a couple of hooks and eyes, letting the band set easily, though closely, to the waist. In addition to this, our best dressmakers put a wide belt of the dress lining inside, extending from the front dart to the front, where it fastens with hooks and eyes. The edges of the lining and the dress goods are turned in and neatly overseamed together on every seam, so that no raw edges are visible. Sleeves fit close to the arm, and are deeply scooped out on the under side to accommodate the fashionable short shoulder-seams of the day. Many of them are slightly padded on top to give very high effect now considered desirable.

Linen and lawn dresses, ginghmas, and other wash goods, are not lined, but are made with the convenient French fell, which makes a neat finish, while it prevents the seams from stretching. To make this, stitch up on the right side, allowing room for another seam, trim the seams off close, turn and stitch up, once more on the wrong side.

OTHER DRESS PATTERNS.

The skirts of wash dresses are usually made with overskirt and underskirt separate, for convenience in laundrying, and the draping is done by means of tapes run in casings, which may be easily let out or drawn up at will. All other materials are made up on a foundation, trimmed at the foot and faced with the dress material on the outside as high as the drapery demands. The drapery is made and trimmed and is then arranged on the wearer, and fastened in place. No written directions can be given for this, it requires a plate to go by, and some talent in draping to do it, the latter being more necessary than the plate. There is a decided tendency towards short front draperies, and much bunched up backs, which, however, come down long on the skirt.

The front breadths of the skirt should be without fullness, and hang well to the back, an end attained by scooping them out well at the waist. If the wearer be stout it will be necessary also to take up one or two pleats in front of the stomach. In sewing on the waistband, mass the fullness at the back, either in large gathers, or else in a quadruple box plait. Dressmakers usually sew a full pleating of crinoline at the belt in the back, in order to produce a bouffant effect. More recent, however, is the introduction of a narrow cushion filled with horsehair. This is made like a bag, the upper half, which is sewed to the waistband, being empty, and the lower stuffed. Alpaca makes the best foundation for silks, and French silesia comes next in grade. English cambric is much used, as well as calico, in solid colors, black, brown, blue, etc., according to the dress.

All plaited flounces and frills should be cut straight, all gathered ones bias. Gathered flounces on wash dresses, however, should be straight, since bias ones do not wash well. Gathered bias flounces are coming rapidly into fashion. Most of them are narrow, more ruffles in fact, and from five to fifteen of them are used. All bias folds, pipings and flounces must be cut exactly on the bias, or they will not set well. For this, cut the material perfectly straight from edge to edge of the selvage, fold the cut edge along the selvage in form of a triangle, pin in place, and cut accurately on the folded edge. According to the required width of the strip, measure on the selvage fold, and cut as before. After the first piece is cut, it will serve as a pattern for the others, but care must be taken to pin exactly, and not to stretch it, else the bands will be of irregular width. Bias ruffles require the length and half as much again as the space they are to trim; box plaits with a space between twice the length; quiltings and box-plaits which touch call for thrice the fullness of the skirt. Kilt pleats take nearly four times the length, since, in order to hang prettily, they must overlap each other a little.

The fashionable rose plaiting is still more extravagant, its triple box-plaits requiring double the quantity of an ordinary quilting, or six times the length of the space it is to trim. The quantity necessary for any trimming may be easily calculated by cutting a strip of paper and making mall quantity up in that, then measure the trimming and the length of the strip used, and you may make the estimate without difficulty. Dresses all have collars, and not unfrequently there are two on the same dress; a straight band or English collar, and a round or Marie Antoinette collar, which last is a kind of fichue forming a collar in the back and revers in front. The gathered Mother Hubbard collar is very becoming to slender figures; stout, broad-shouldered people should never wear it since it exaggerates the breadth of the shoulders. The English collar, so fashionable now, is merely a bias strip of the dress material or of the trimming fabric, an inch and a-half wide, faced with the same with an interlining of wiggin. The ends are turned over in front, English style, or they may be rounded off in clerical fashion and left upright.

All the new bodices have the side forms running into the armhole. The shoulder seams should be taken far back and turned to the front. The long flat corsages of the present day require underclothing with but scant fullness at the waist, and will not set well over bulky gathers. Nor can the most skilful dressmaker accomplish a well fitting dress over an ill-fitting corset, a fact which seems self-evident, yet which many persons fail to understand, and, failing, throw the blame upon the dress maker.—*Ex.*

Victoria.

From Port Townsend it is a three hours run across the Straits of De Fuca to Victoria, on Vancouver's Island, and here, at one's first step, he realizes that he is on British soil. It is strange that two peoples speaking the same language, holding in the main the same or similar beliefs, can have in their daily living so utterly dissimilar atmospheres as do the Americans and the English. This sharp contrast can nowhere be more vividly seen than in going from Washington Territory to Vancouver's Island. Victoria is a town which would well repay a careful study. Even in the most cursory glances at it one sees symptoms of reticent life, a flavor of mystery and leisure, backgrounds of traditionary dignity and hereditary squalor, such as one might go up and down the whole Pacific coast, from San Diego to Portland, and not find. When Victoria is, as it is sure to become, sooner or later, a wide-known summering place, no doubt its byways and highways, its bygone ways and days, will prove mines of treasure to the imagination of some dreaming story-teller. The business part of the town, if one may be pardoned such a misnomer in speaking of its sleepy streets, is rubbishy and littered. The buildings are shabby, unadorned, with no pretense of design or harmony. They remind one of the inferior portions of second-class commercial towns in England, and the men and women in the shops, on doorsteps and in alley-ways look as if they might have just come from Hull. But once outside this part of the town all is changed: delightful, picturesque lanes; great meadow spaces full of oaks; knolls of mossy boulders; old trees swathed in ivy; cottages buried in roses and honeysuckel; comfortable houses, with lawns and hedges, sun-dials and quaint weather-vanes; castle-like houses of stone, with lodges and high walls and drive-ways; and, to complete the picture, sauntering down the lanes, or driving at stately paces along the perfect roads, nonchalent men and leisurely women, whose nonchalence and leisure could not be outdone or outstared in Hyde Park.

Sanitary Briefs.

Hall's Journal of Health recommends the following remedies for common human ills. They are simple, always a hand in the family, and are indorsed by first-class authority:

Try cranberries for malaria.

Try a sun-bath for rheumatism.

Try clambroth for a weak stomach.

Try cranberry poultice for erysipelas.

Try a wet towel to the back of the neck when sleepless.

Try swallowing saliva when troubled with sour stomach.

Try eating fresh radishes and yellow turnips for gravel.

Try eating onions and horseradish to remove dropsical swellings.

Try buttermilk for removal of freckles, tan and butternut stains.

Try a hot flannel over the seat of neuralgic pains, and renew frequently.

Try taking your cod-liver oil in tomato catsup if you want to make it palatable.

Try taking a nap in the afternoon if you are going to be out late in the evening.

Try breathing the fumes of turpentine or carbolic acid to remove whooping-cough.

Sleeves have almost disappeared from the waists of evening dresses, but the arms are covered by kid gloves that are nearly a yard long, and that reach from shoulders to wrists. The gloves match the dress in color.

THE NATIONAL ODE.

Look up, look forth, and on!
There's light in the dawning sky;
The clouds are parting, the night is gone;
Prepare for the light of day!
Fallow thy pastures lie,
And ... r the shepherds stray,
And the ... lds of thy vast domain
Are ... aiting for purer seed
Of ... nowledge, desire and deed.
For keener sunshine and mellower rain!
But keep thy garments pure;
Pluck them back with the old disdain
From the touch of hands that stain;
So shall thy strength endure.
Transmute into good the gold of Gain,
Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
Till the bounty of coming hours
Shall plant on thy fields apart
The oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
Be watchful and keep us so;
Be strong and fear no foe;
Be just and the world shall know
With the same love love us as we give;
And the day shall never come
That finds us weak and dumb,
To join and smite and cry
In the great task, for thee to die,
And the greater task for thee to live.

A Matter-of-Fact Heroine.

Love is a Pastime in Which the Hunter Should Make the Game Pursue Him.

Because she was a flirt—that is the reason it served her right to be caught up with in the manner I am about to narrate. Not the usual thing—the emotionally cruel young woman who lightly breaks men's hearts until she falls into the hands of the emotionally cruel young man who breaks hers. for emotionally young men are usually hopeless cads, and Miss Woodbury loathed a cad, and knew one by instinct afar off.

When Rachel French, in Mrs. Burnett's "Haworth's," makes a dead set at the youth and then throws him over, her father, on being aware of her little adventure, calls her conduct "deucedly ungentlemanly," which is expressive. Bell Woodbury was not an ungentlemanly girl, but she inherited, and her education had fostered in her, a slight contempt for the emotional side of human nature; so she did not realize the damage she sometimes did. Most women overestimate it. She professed to believe that love was a fifteen-minute-long craziness, which one shook off and laughed at, like nervousness or chills; and marriage—that bulwark of the state—this foxy young woman regarded as a sort of infernal hocus-pocus, by which a being who had been taught, by infinite flattery and prostrate adoration, to believe herself a queen, suddenly found herself helplessly a slave forever.

By assuming an elevated and coldly philosophical tone in discussing problems of the day—university education for women, co-education, the ballot for women—she contrived, in the very early stages of their acquaintance, to lure the men she flirted with into a frank expression of manly compassion for the whole sex, that could only help itself to any independence and recognition by concessions—no matter how forced from them—granted by men. "Men are natural tyrants" was a phrase she had heard so often that she could hardly place the different tones she had heard it in.

She liked to hear these things said, because they seemed to strengthen her position. She braced her armor anew, saying: "The real world is quite as I thought. There is nothing in the love artists deify—nothing, nothing." The reiteration was a defiance of an unquiet misgiving as to whether men are likely to turn their hearts inside out for inspection, when their one is to be coldly philosophical. Still, when some unfortunate told her, later, with more or less excitement, that he lived in her smiles, as it were, and would fain make such cachinnatory hibitation permanent, it amused her to ask how it was possible that he should care so much for the favor of one whom he pitied so heartily and meant to rule so despotically?

No, but she was different from all other women, and he an exception to the tyranny of all other men.

It is just to say that Miss Woodbury was made, and not born, a flirt. At an early stage of her development a brilliant woman of the world had taken a fancy to her, and assured her that she had in her the material for a *chef d' œuvre*. Belle was restless under the training of her friend. She was naturally reserved, and a little melancholy, and the admitted diversions of young-ladydom bored her.

"It's all so pale and meaningless," she fretted; "I could be Adah Menken, or I could be a nun, but this pitiful betwixt and between, what is it?"

"It's very interesting to be so extreme, no doubt, my dear," said her friend, cynically; "but we must work with what we have; and of the women who don't fascinate the men about them it is simply said that they—a—can't. Think of that when you are feeling particularly superior and high-minded."

Miss Woodbury acquired from her friend's invaluable lessons an insincerity which made her more companionable than trustworthy. She could treat a new acquaintance as if he or she were the found-at-last complement of her being, and then forgot the wretch so utterly that when it rushed forward next time, to renew the pleasantly begun intercourse, while Miss Woodbury made every effort to seem as if her memory was equally good it was chillingly apparent that she had, in fact, no recollection of anything in particular. In short, obeying her friend's precepts, she had adopted the peculiarly feminine line of activity called by young women in moments of expansion "trying to make people like you," and it is so true that the heart leaps kindly back to kindness that the effort is usually crowned with success, and Belle sometimes gathered in a scalp she had not warred for, and was made inexpressibly happy by the acquisition. In her various affairs she generally took a man of her size—to speak in the language of schoolboys—a worldling, and an intellectual mortal, in order that conversation need not be limited to sentiment, and that she might have the consolation of remembering that, of course, he went in with his eyes open. She liked to find out what was sensitive and high in men, their dearest dreams, their gentlest, inmost good qualities, and she was, as I have said, quite gentlemanly and discreet; but once she contemplated a thoroughly unworthy and heartless flirtation, and was amusingly punished for it, and this is the way it was:

There was an interesting woman in the city of St. Dominic, where Miss Woodbury lived, who desired to pose as a patroness and fosterer of literature and art, to the consternation of such artists and writers as had the misfortune to live in Saint Dominic; for, while artists would not for the world be anything but what they are, they are dissatisfied to be pursued by Philistines solely on account of their artistic proclivities, and theirs is a reasonable discontent—for, if tehy talk shop the Philistines cannot understand, and if they talk anything else the Philistine looks aggrieved, as if she were losing part of her invitation's worth. The lady I have mentioned—her name was Mrs. Reade—professed an admiration for Belle Woodbury, and from the hour that misguided young woman had rashly printed a volume fo poems, Mrs. Reade had marked her for prey.

Belle's fixed rule was to decline three invitations and then accept one. Mrs. Reade's delight was in her Friday afternoon receptions, and into one of these throngs Belle projected herself one day wondering how she should make herself smile when she finally reached Mrs. Reade. When she did, she became interested and forgot herself altogether. By Mrs. Reade's side stood a long, ungainly man, with a good face. He was quite unembarrassed, but Belle wondered whether, if he could have been made conscious how unconventional he was, he would have remained unembarrassed. She did not know him. His nature was so simple and robust of nerve, that, after the most carefully caustic explanation of the transgressions of his singular appearance against all the canons of the world of mode, he would have said, sincerely: "Does it matter?" And if somebody, for the love of him, had tried to teach him the regulation outer man, he would have turned the noblest efforts to confusion by some incongruity that not Beau Brummel's self could have foreseen. He had, as I have said, a good face. To be sure, the lines of it were round rather than oval, but that stands for the gentler side of human nature; and his nose, small and undecided like a child's, but prettily shaped, indicated a lack of combativeness and power not good to see in a masculine face. He had full, soft lips, that came suavely together like a German's—kindness again, and love and talent. Eyes soft and patient, like those of a lady's horse. He was very quiet, and had a sweet voice.

Belle summed him up in this way, and had met him—"Mr. Bracey"—and was talking with him about whatever everybody was discussing that afternoon, when she became suddenly aware how distinctly she was saying to herself: "I wonder if I could make him love me. I wish I could." Not at all because she was interested in the man, but because she thought it would amuse her to see him suffer. He would not be fierce and restive on the rack, but dumbly and submissively wretched, like the dog his strange master vivisects, or the doe the shot that should have been kept for statelier game has wantonly done to death.

Bracey gave himself up to her blandishments with an alacrity that gave her food for reflection.

"I wonder if he is married?" she mentally observed, and the next thought, although not permitted to take definite shape, was something like: "If he is, so much the worse for Mrs. Bracey."

Such promptly barbarous designs deserve a word of explanation. Miss Woodbury was in a savage frame of mind, and, like the irritated cobra, ready to strike at a tree if that was the only thing that presented itself. Without exactly calling life a circus, she always thought of herself as the heroine of the sawdust arena, riding lazily, lying along the back of a horse which symbolized freedom, dreams and inspiration. She would picture the philosophers, her friends, as ring-masters rushing up to her, extending a paper-covered hoop through which she would jump; wonder very much where she was going to land, and, until lately, rejoice to find herself safe on the back of th dream-horse again. If she made a misstep or not a good jump, she would roll ignominiously on the sawdust, and the man who held the fatal hoop would have the right to count a tally. Long ago there had come into the ring a man, not a ring-master, but a rider like herself, and his horse, a splendid black, kept beside hers a while, and that was riding, indeed. Then one day the vicious black bolted, and went clear over the railings and out of sight, carrying his brilliant, indolent rider, Miss Woodbury's friends informed her, to the devil. That, as I have said, was long ago, but still when the arena seemed oppressively circumscribed, Belle's thoughts went wandering to the possible whereabouts of this hero, and she wondered if her own horse would not bolt some time and carry her where he was. Then she remembered that the Inferno itself is in circles, and thought possibly the sawdust ring might have its advantages for women.

Meantime, in her latest leap she had been disgracefully unhorsed, and, although the ring-master stood chivalrously ready to give her a mount again, for the moment it seemed more easily said than done, and she had brooded over the defeat until her mood was somewhat dangerously vindictive.

Of course, she stood beside Bracey a model of suave receptiveness.

"You are a poet," said Bracey, with a thrill in his voice.

"So are you;" said Belle, softly, while she inwardly crossed herself, and vowed a cock to Swineburne and a candle to Shakespeare for so taking in vain the name sacred to her under the sun. She made the remark at a venture, too; she couldn't know the man rhymed, but the muscles of his face relaxed subtilly, showing that she had stroked scientifically the velvet of his softest vanity.

"If Mrs. Reade could hear us she would be delighted," she continued, sneering a little. "This is the way she wishes us to talk."

"I don't understand you," said Bracey simply."

"I mean that Mrs. Reade wishes us to pretend that we believe that our miserable little penny-dips are lighted with the sacred fire, and to talk as if we were real," pouted Belle, discontentedly.

"Are you not real?" said Bracey, quite gravely. "I am perfectly sincere in all I write: I couldn't write if I were not."

"No, I'm not real," said Belle, impetuously. "I try to be sometimes, but I am not."

Bracey looked first sad, then thoughtful, then radiant. His eyes smiled into hers.

"I believe in you," he said

"I must certainly ask Mrs. Reade about this man," thought Belle. And she accordingly did so, eliciting that Bracey was a man even more of the people than most Americans, but one who was ambitious for a college education. Every kind of misfortune had combined to make the fulfillment of his ambition impossible until within the past few months, when, not daunted by the fact that he was two or three years older than most graduates, he had entered the freshman class at the University, and fully designed to remain until he took his degree.

"He writes?" asked Belle.

"Or you would not see him here simpered Mrs. Reade. "I liked his poems—oh, he has genius, Miss Woodbury!—and I never rested until I met him. Isn't he strange and brilliant, and isn't it delightfully Bohemian for him to dress as he does?"

"Bohemian!" echoed Belle thoughtfully; "I didn't think him Bohemian nor brilliant; I—what am I talking about?—I admired Mr. Bracey very much. I have to thank you, Mrs. Reade, for one more pleasant acquaintance."

When she went to her carriage Bracey was standing by the open gate. He gave her some green, pointed leaves, which she accepted mechanically.

"I should like to see you again. know where you live. May I come and see you?" he said, with the simplicity of a child. Belle gave him permission to call. His directness pleased her; it was part of the man, and had not the farthest affinity with intrusion. Musing upon the ringmaster as she drove, she forgot Bracey, until, clenching her hands with annoyance upon the leaves she still held, a faint fragrance made her examine them. They were bay leaves.

Bracey duly made his appearance, and Belle in turn went over to the University and examined its points of interest with the mature but studious freshman; and after that they saw each other often. She was beginning to like him very much, but the teachings of her old-time worldly friend asserted their power, and she was discontented to perceive in him no sign that he was becoming a victim.

"Perhaps," she said to herself, "he is a man who can be a woman's friend without falling in love with her, or considering it a duty to play at being in love with her. But, oh, how indifferently complimentary to the woman toward whom such sangfroid is possible! If only for vicarious vengeance on the ringmaster, I should like to make him writhe a little. Patience! I shall do it yet."

She tried gushing over him, and knowing that it was not spontaneous, blushed guiltedly when she met his calm, kindly eyes. One day, becoming desperate, she sent him some books. The next day she received the following note:

Dear Miss Woodbury:—I am obliged obliged to you for the books. I do not believe you have heard that I am engaged to a young lady at the East. It is a hopeless affair enough, but she has promised to wait for me. She is studying, as I am. I am very happy in knowing that she loves me. I love her. I hope this will not give you pain; I thought you ought to know it. If I had known you first perhaps I might have liked you best. Indeed, I shall always like you, and very much, too, but we can only be friends. Yours, very truly, John Bracey.

Every man she had flirted with, every woman she had gushed over and forgotten, was signally avenged in the storm of comic rage that for a moment made Belle's face a study after reading this note. If see had been a man she would have sworn; being a woman, she talked.

"Poor, weak brain! she said, contemptuously, "I do him the honor to take the trouble to try to give him the the most educating ache he ever had in his life, he who thirsts for cultivation—and the serene stupid talks about giving me—me—pain! If he had seen me first! Language fails!"

She prepared to answer the note at once, and sat dipping the pen in the ink a score of times, while her hand shook when suddenly the unspeakable absurdity of the situation dawned upon her. She threw down the pen and shouted with laughter. Her sense of justice told her that it was solely her own fault that she had received the note, and her own sense of humor found expression in laughter. She leaned forward again and hastily wrote:

Dear Mr. Bracey:—Thank you for your confidence. You have given a warning a man is rarely generous enough to give, because he fears ridicule or mistake. I see you have not thought either possible. Thank you again. Always your friend, Isabel Woodbury.

She sealed this, and went off into another gale of laughter, and at intervals during the day lounged against doorposts and leaned upon tables, and musingly muttered: "It served me richly right."—*Philip Shirley in The Argonaut.*

Over-paid Singers.

As it is, the opera brings no money. Long ago I pointed out that Italian opera, being no more supported by Italian compositions nor Italian singers (with rare exceptions), is only just opera in Italian. Equally often have I stated that I do not believe in the abundant profits of the Covent Garden monopoly essayed to be established by the closing of Her Majesty's Theatre. Now, whether in the combination or not, Her Majesty's was practically closed last season, so that Covent Garden had the monopoly of Italian opera. How much did their profits amount to? Was it fifteen per cent. as promised, was it ten, was it one per cent.? Was it not a loss, and a considerable one?

What, now is done by puffs and advertisements instead of the bona fide value of the artists we all know. What has not, for instance, been put in movement to drive up a certain singer's value so as to reach the prices of Madame Patti? A singer, like every marketable article, is worth what he fetches. If a singer like Madame Patti barely announced, fills Covent Garden; if, through her instrumentality alone, £400 crowd into the house, she is cheap at £200. If a singer, say Madame Albani—I do not here discuss her artistic value, and how far she may be a great or not a great singer; I only speak of her financial value—when she asks to be paid £100 per concert and her name does not draw that sum, she is evidently overpaid. It so happens that for four Brighton concerts she was paid £400. The balance showed a loss of £600. At St. James' Hall she was paid 130 guineas one oratorio night; the benefit of the concert was brilliant by its absence. At a very recent occasion she was paid 150 guineas at the same hall. Never were the expenses made. Is that not a proof that she is paid too much, that her value is overrated, and that concerts must become impossible in the same ratio as the prices of singers go beyond reasonable bounds? The profession is thereby playing into the hands of amateurs and helping their own ruin. I therefore say, be careful; do not ask too much; you'll eat the goose with the golden eggs.

The largest desert is that of Sahara a vast region of northern Africa, extending from the Atlantic Ocean on the west to the valley of the Nile on the east.

Home Economies.

To make a steak tender, put three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and one of vinegar, well mixed together, on a large flat dish, and on this lay the steak. Salt must never be put on steak before it is cooked. The steak must lie on this tender-making mixture for at least half an hour to aside; the toughest steak will sucumb to this and be perfectly tender when cooked.

GRAPE CATSUP.—Take five pounds of grapes, pick over carefully and pulp them. Boil the skins until tender; cook the pulps and strain through a colander or sieve to remove the seeds, then add the skins and cook again with three pounds of sugar, one quart or less of good cider vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of cinnamon and allspice; half a teaspoonful of cloves. Boil thoroughly and can for future use.

HOW TO MAKE AN ODD DESSERT.—Here is a novel and pleasing way to prepare a dessert. It is especially adapted for the children's birthday dinners in those happy households where such days are kept as joyous festivals: Make a small hole in the end or side of a number of egg shells. Through this pour out the egg. Fill the empty shells with hot pudding, made of cornstarch, arrowroot or Irish moss. When cold break off the shells, serve on small saucers and surround the egg-shaped pudding with jelly or jam. If you wish to take so much toruble, divide the pudding in half and add to one a tablespoouful of grated chocolate, and in this way color part of the eggs. Sugar and cream, flavored with vanilla, is a very nice sauce with this kind of pudding.

Lamb steak dipped in egg, and then in biscuit or bread crumbs, and fried until it is brown, helps to make variety for the breakfast table. With baked sweet potatoes, good coffee and buttered toast or corn muffins, one may begin the day with courage.

PHILOSOPHY OF BREAD MAKING.—That cookery is being placed on the basis of the higher education of women, and is being considered one of the fine arts, is something to be realized by every young woman who intends to assume the duties of a well-kept home and a well-fed household.

Perhaps there is no more important branch in the process of culinary development than that of bread making, or any that requires more practice and care. The Americans have more kinds of bread than any other nation, yet they do not always have better, and generally not as good as is often found in other countries.

To obtain good results in bread making we must begin with yeast if we would have that kind of bread. The following reliable recipe may be useful to some:

There are many ways of making bread, by mixing with yeast, by using leaven, by salt-risings or milk yeast, and by mixing the flour with water charged with carbonic acid, called ærated bread. Yeast bread is by far the most healthful and economical of all modes of making it. Leaven, which one associates more with cookery described in Biblical literature, is a paste, made of flour and water and allowed to sour. Sometimes housekeepers and bakers keep a piece of the risen dough for the next bread mixing, and this is eaven.

BEEFSTEAK AND POTATOES.—Take a large and tender steak, bone it, and scatter over it bits of butter, salt and pepper, a little sage and finely chopped onions. Over that spread a thick covering of mashed potatoes, well seasoned with salt, fresh butter and a little milk. Roll up the steak with the potatoes inside, and fasten the sides and ends with skewers. Put the steak into a baking pan with large cupful of stock or gravy, and let it cook slowly, basting it often. Serve with a rim of mashed potatoes round the platter, and garnish with watercress.

How to Prepare Yeast.—Take three good sized potatoes, pare them and and place them in cold water. Take a small pinch of hops and one quart of boiling water, and boil in a porcelain or enameled sauce-pan, and not in tin. Mix a quarter of a cup of sugar with a quarter of a cup of flour, and two tablespoons of salt. Into this mixture grate the potatoes, this keeps them from turning dark, and then pour on the boiling hop water strained and stir steadily. If the potato does not thicken like a thin paste, put it all in a double boiler and cook a trifle till it does thicken. Strain the whole, and when lukewarm add one cup of old, yet good, yeast. Let is rise until it is foamy and bottle with care.

For a mare with scratches: Give her one of the following balls every day for three days, then two a week: Barbadoes aloes, two ounces; nitrate of potash, three ounces; powdered ginger, four ounces; molasses sufficient to make eight balls. Feed flax seed tea daily. Exercise regularly.

Agricultural.

Perfect cleanliness in the stable will aid greatly in the manufacture of good butter; in fact, it is impossible to make fine butter from filthy kept cows.

Put your wood ashes where they will do the most good—that is, around the peach trees. Potash is considered a specific against the yellow. Stable manure leads to an excessive growth of wood and foliage.

Farmers are everywhere giving testimony to the efficacy of keros ene as preservative of fence posts. Soak well with kerosene the portion going into the ground, and the post is not only well preserved, but insects are repelled.

ONE SQUARE ACRE.—The number of square feet in an acre in 43,560. In order to have this area, the piece of land must be of such length and breadth that the two multiplied together will produce the above number. Thus an acre of land might be 43,560 feet long by one foot broad; 21,780 feet long by two feet broad; 14,620 feet long by three feet broad and so on. If the acre of land is to be exactly square, each side must be as nearly as possible 208 feet and ½ inch. The nearest you come to an exactly square acre, with an even number of feet on the sides, is to make it 220 feet long by 180 feet broad.

DAIRY REGION OF THE WEST.—A territory about 90,000 square miles, including the whole of Iowa, the north third of Illinois and the south quarter of Wisconsin is, we are told, to be the great dairying region of the world. Farmers there are now said to get, upon the average, only about fifty per cent. of the value of the grain, the rest going for transportation; but when the farm is turned to dairying the net receipts amount to ninety per cent. In 1870 there was but little butter made in Illinois or the west, and that little was almost uniformly of poor quality. Now, there is an immense production there, and western butter and cheese command their highest prices. In 1881 more than 1,000,000 boxes of cheese and a proportionate quantity of butter were sold in Chicago.

REPLANTING AN ORCHARD.—Dayton, Ohio, lost the apple trees in his orchard by frost. He proposes to set out trees again on the same land. The orchard is now in grass, and he asks if it should be plowed up, and if it will be better to set the new trees in the intervals of the old ones, or plant them in the same places. If the grass has been mowed for several years, it is likely that the soil needs enriching. Turning over the sod, especially if a good dressing of manure can be applied upon the grass, will greatly improve the soil. We should prefer to avoid the old holes, and give the trees new places, as, aside from the fact that the former trees exhausted the soil where they stood, there are probably old and decaying roots left in the ground, which may injure the roots of the new trees.

BE READY EARLY.—Says the *American Agriculturist*: A season of activity is near at hand. Spring is coming, with its pressing work. Are farmers ready for sowing and planting? Every implement should be provided beforehand that no time may be wasted in making purchases or repairs after work should begin. We have known a half day of plowing to be lost because the whiffletrees were not at hand. Some farmers start out with their spring plowing without a single point in stock, and when one is needed the team is taken from the field and driven to the store. Such a loss of time is a serious matter, and should be thoughtfully guarded against by ample provision of all such articles of the farm. It is a poor time to mend a harrow when it should be at work in the field. We do not favor that economy, it may be so called, that relies upon the neighbors for many of the tools of the farm. There are certain farm implements that may be owned in partnership, as a roller or reaper, but the constant borrowing of rakes, forks, etc., is not a wise and economical practice. Be provided with all these essential farm tools, and have them in good order, and at hand when the time arrives for using them. Now is the time to look to these matters, and make all needed preparations for the busy days that will soon be here. In the peace of winter prepare for the war of spring.

Population of the World.

Drs. Behm and Wagner, of Gotha, the well-known statisticians of population, have published their compilations for 1882. The populations of the various continents, according to the latest data, are given as follows: Europe, 327,743,400; Asia, 795,591,000; Africa, 205,823,200; America, 100,415,400; Australia and Polynesia, 4,232,400; Polar Regions, 82,500; total, 1,443,837,500. Of these, in round numbers, 400,000,000 belong to the western branch of the dominant Aryan race. They are subdueing and displacing, or absorbing the competing races at all points of contact.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA. April 12, 1883.

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LOCAL ITEMS.

——Mr. A. H. Weaver is administrator of the estate of his father, Jonath. Weaver, dec'd.

——Joseph and Wm. Rochau, of Madisonburg, went with the Penn'a Colony to Montana Territory, last week.

——Mr. George Jack, an old and widely known citizen of Boalsburg, was buried on Saturday, March 31. His age was 82 years.

——Prof. Smith, who is abundantly qualified, will open the Spring Mills select school in a few weeks. See card in another col.

——The engineers for the new railroad from Milton to Punxsutawney were in Nittany Valley near Washington furnace, the early part of last week.

——Mrs. Oscar Dale, of Lemont, of whose illness we mentioned in a former issue, died; she was buried on Sabbath of last week.

——Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Brooklyn, son of Peter Wilson, of Spring Mills, sailed for Europe last week, for the benefit of his health. His congregation allow him a six months absence.

——Fresh fish, low in price, and full weight, in half, quarters and eighth barrels, at Dinges. Try them for a nice article.

——Our old friend Yony Kreamer, long mine post of the Millheim hotel, has made sale of his personal effects and retired from active business. The hotel is now occupied by a new landlord, Mr. Frain.

——The Lewistown *Free Press* man is in favor of free passes. The *Gazette* man of the same place is opposed to them, and the *Free Press* thinks because he can't have one.

——Doll & Mingle's new stock of boots and shoes is unsurpassed for variety and elegance, and their prices marked down to the lowest possible margin. Goods warranted as represented or money refunded.

It is said that A. W. Ralston, of Pine Grove Mills, who attempted, a couple of weeks ago, to shuffle off this mortal coil by putting a bullet in his head, was astonished the other day when he sneezed the bullet out of his nose. He is now on a fair way to recover.

——Happiness is found to reign supreme in every family that purchases its groceries at Sechlers—there is so much satisfaction in it. They have always the the most complete assortment, and goods are pure and unadulterated. Don't miss to try Sechlers.

——Mr. Samuel Potter was found dead in his bed on morning of 31 ult., at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Abram Miller, at Pleasant Gap. He was the father-in-law of Cyrus T. Alexander and was about 85 years old. His health was always good. On retiring to bed the evening before he appeared to be in perfect health.

——The new postal law now makes the taking of a newspaper and the refusal to pay for the same theft, and any person guilty of such an act is liable to criminal proceedings, the same as if he had stolen goods to the amount of his subscription.

——That liquor should be sold to minors in a house paraded as a temperance hotel should receive the severest penalty of the law. It is a fraud upon licensed houses, a fraud upon the public at large and a curse to the young.

——You will find the finest, largest, cheapest and most complete lot of tomb stones and monuments at the Bellefonte Marble Works ever seen in the county. I have at least 60 sets of tomb stones and monuments to select from and will sell them at lower prices than any firm in the county. I have no extra charges for lettering them and bringing them to the grave yard. Call and see them before buying elsewhere. 5ap4t

——A big musical jubilee, combining the talent of all Central Pennsylvania, is to be held at Selinsgrove, commencing June 12. 1500 singers are expected. Class tickets will be $1.00. Prof. Perkins will manage the affair. The following resolution was adopted by the committee:

Resolved, that the net proceeds of the Musical Jubilee be distributed among the singers, according to their expenses in traveling, boarding and admission fee, and if the net receipts are sufficient all the singers expenses will be paid.

——The rush is to the Philad. Branch in spite of all and every opposition—low prices, genuine goods, latest style suits, fair and square dealing, a guarantee to make all good not found as represented, with one price for all and that low and plainly marked, are the things that place the Philad. Branch beyond competition, for bargains in men's and boys' clothing. Go and see the tremendous new stock, at once.

——We learn that at the first spring opening at the Bee Hive, which will occupy during 21 to 25 inst., at Bellefonte, several lots of goods will be sold at half their value. Notice will appear in our columns next week.

——The clothing house of Michael Levi & Co., in the room lately occupied by Wagner's store, is now under full headway with a tremendous stock of ready-made clothing, which will be offered at very low figures. The Keystone will have every thing belonging to their line, and invite all to come and see the large stock of clothing in their store, unsurpassed by any thing of the kind in this section. Read adv. in another col.

——The New York State tobacco club, by a long and careful comparison of the statements of all the best and largest producers in the Chemung Valley have estimated that the total cost of raising an acre of tobacco in that district is $133.75. Figuring on the basis of an average yield of 1,500 pounds per acre, the tobacco costs eight and nine cents per pound. The fact is thus shown that in that part of the State of New York tobacco cannot be grown for less than nine cents a pound and sold at profit. This estimate is for the cost of growing the large seed leaf varieties, and not of the hybrid tobacco or the domesticated Havana seed. We would like to have the experience of our Centre county tobacco growers upon this subject.

——S. U. Hoffer, on Tuesday, left for Philadelphia to purchase a new stock of goods, for the firm of S. U. Hoffer & Co., who are now occupying the room next above the Conrad House. The new stock will be one of the largest and most complete in the county, in dry-goods, notions, clothing, groceries, etc. The new firm mean business and intend to offer bargains in every sense of the word. The stock will embrace all late styles, and be kept up by daily additions.

——There was quite a lively chase through our town on last Wednesday afternoon, by parties from Spring Mills, in buggies. Ahead was landlord Nash of the temperance hotel with George Breon, about an eighth of a mile behind was Constable Kline with aids, in pursuit. The chase was hot until the parties reached Bellefonte, where, we are informed, Nash was taken by the Constable, on the charge of selling liquor to minors. At Spring Mills, we are told, before the race began, the Constable laid his hand on Nash just as he squatted in the buggy, but Breon giving the horse the whip the start was so sudden as to throw the Constable under the wheels, but he was quick to recover and started in pursuit. A hearing was had before Esq. Smith, and Nash gave bail for appearance at court—George Breon going bail. There seems to be fun at Spring Mills in earnest.

——Some folks say the way to sell goods is lying about them, now here is a specimen: A certain marble firm not 1000 miles from here, told a party that their tomb stone would cost them $35 and that the Bellefonte Marble Works would charge them $45 for the same tomb stone, when the truth is I furnished the tomb stone to the firm at $30 and would have furnished it to any person at $30 where the party who bought it paid the $5 profit which they could have saved by buying it from us. Call and be convinced and get prices to compare with others. HEISLER. 5ap4t

——A first class lot of horse-collars, all kinds from $1.50 to $5.00. A good assortment of ready made harness, all prices, on hand at Boozer's saddler shop, Centre Hall. Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere and you will save money thereby. 5ap3t

WM. A. CURREY desires to inform the people of Centre Hall and vicinity that he will resume shoe-making again, and be ready at all times for new work or repairs, guaranteeing neatness and style in all, and reasonable charges. 5ap4t

WANTED—A good man to solicit orders for monuments and grave stones in Penns Valley. Call on or address Bellefonte Marble Works. A good chance for a good man. 2t

——Embroidering, knitting, fobling and sewing silk at Garman's.

——Graham & Son are sole agents for Hanau & Son's, New York, fine shoes for men and boys wear. An elegant line of those goods just received—the latest and most noby styles in button, lace, imitation of lace, and congress shoes in both cloth and hide tops. These are the best line of men's and boys' goods manufactured in the United States, every pair warranted to give perfect satisfaction. The goods will be sold cheap. Remember the place—corner of Brockerhoff row.

LINDEN HALL.

Business is brisk here. Flitting seems to be the order of the day. Mr. Geo. Swab has left the Vantries farm and moved to his own property at Willow Springs, which he purchased about a year ago. Wm. Swab takes his place. Franklin Swab moved to the Royer farm in Potter twp. Mr. C. Bumgardner, of Pleasant Gap, moved to Fairview, ¼ mile southwest of Linden Hall on a farm of 40 acres which he purchased last summer, it being the southern portion of the well-known farm formerly belonging to Michael Wieland, dec'd. Esq. Potter will build a barn this summer—the Squire has also quite a run of business in his office. Mr. Henry Moyer has sold his fat cattle, probably as fine cattle as have been fed in Pennsvalley for years; they will be shipped to Philadelphia the latter part of April. We are in receipt of a letter from our young friend Frank E. Wieland, who left this place last New Years day for Chattanooga, Tenn., (the gateway of the South) under date of 11 March, which says: "The peach trees have blossoms and the appple trees are in full bloom, the grass is green, innumerable birds are singing and all natuse is revived,"—while here in Pennsvalley we are still (April 2) frost and snow bound. SPECTATOR.

A SURPRISE.

The St. Paul's congregation of the Aaronsburg Lutheran charge recently made their pastor and his wife a donation consisting of flour, produce, groceries and cash. This favor is hereby gratefully acknowledged by the recipients, especially the good will that prompted a visit to the parsonage for this purpose. May the Father of mercies reward these kind people in basket and store for their generosity. JOHN TOMLINSON.

SPRING MILLS SELECT SCHOOL.

The undersigned will open a select school at Spring Mills, in the public school building. The Spring term to consist of 5 weeks will open on Monday, May 9. Tuition $2.50 to $4.00. Boarding can be procured at from $2.50 to $3.00.

12ap4t C. M. SMITH, A. B.

——For table oil-cloth go to D. Garman & Son's.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for lincense in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre county, and that application will be made at the next session for the granting of the same:

F X Lehman	Tavern	Bellefonte	Boro.
W R Teller	do	do	do
C G M'Millen	do	do	do
Daniel Garman	do	do	do
Emanuel Brown	do	do	do
Howard & M'Gowan	do	do	do
Jno. Anderson	Eating house	do	do
Fred Smith	do	do	do
Fred Rollins	Saloon	do	do
John Ramsdale	Tavern	Philipsburg	Boro.
Jas. Passmore	do	do	do
S B Row	do	do	do
John A M'Omber	do	do	do
Benard Coyle	do	do	do
John Shenan	do	do	do
W S Erb	Wholesale	do	do
A C Faulkner	do	do	do
J H Odenkirk	Tavern	Pottter	township
J D Meyer	do	do	do
D H Ruhl	do	do	do
Sam'l T Frain	do	Millheim	Borough
Henry Robb	do	Walker	township
George Miller	do	Gregg	do
John H Bibby	do	do	do
Jos Kleckner	do	Penn	do
Jeffrey Hayes	do	Rush	do
E A Nolan	do	Snow Shoe	do
Harry Witherite	do	do	do
John G Uzzle	do	do	do
John J Delaney	do	do	do
Martin Haley	Eating house	do	do
Samuel Boyer	do	do	do
T F Moyer	Tavern	Miles	township
Henry G Shaffer	do	Haines	do
Alois Kohlbecker	do	Boggs	do
Gotlelb Haag	do	Spring	do
Jacob Cooke	do	Howard	Borough
J A Livingston	do	Ferguson	township
John Fields	Eating house	do	do
Jonas Stetler	do	Worth	do
D M Cowher	Eating house	Patton	township

J. C. HARPER, Clerk.

SHERIFF SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, Levari Facias and Verditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county, and to me directed there will be exposed at public sale in the court House, in Bellefonte, on

Saturday, April 21, A. D., 1883,

at 1:30 o'clock P. M., the following described real estate of the defendants, to wit:

No. 1.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Bellefonte borough, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded on the north by what is known as the northern half of the Sweitzer lot, on the east by Locust alley, on the south by lot of Rachael Marshall and Mrs. M'Kinney, and on the west by Spring street, containing in front 25 feet, and extending back 200 feet to said Locust alley. Thereon erected a two story frame house and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H Morrison.

No. 2.

All that certain messuage, piece or parcel of land situated in Potter township, Centre county, Penn'a, described as follows: Beginning at a stone, thence by lands of John Royer north 35½° east 16½ perches to a spruce, thence by same north 80° east 24½ per to limestone thence by lands of Hannah Conley north 4° east 11 3-10 perches to a limestone, thence by John Moyer south 58° west 30 3-10 perches to a post north 40½° west 7 6-10 perches to a pine stump south 60° west 3 3-10 perches to creek, thence north 79° west 12 2-10 perches to road By William M'Minnis land south 4¾° east 40 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 4 acres and 94 8-10 perches neat measure, being the same lot of ground which L W Munson, Sheriff, conveyed to Daniel Durst by deed dated and acknowledged in open court Dec. 13, 1876. Thereon erected a dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Daniel Durst.

No. 3

All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situated in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a maple (now a stone) thence north 59° east 15 perches to stone, thence north 33° west 58 perches to post along the line of Lucas, thence south 60° southeast 4 perches to a stump, thence north 28° west 19 perches to a post south 61° west 10 perches to a post in the turnpike, thence along said turnpike south 29° east eighty-six perches to post, thence south 40° east 11 perches to a post in the lane, thence along said lane north 78° east 20 perches to a post, thence north 13° west 72 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 48 acres and 58 perches, strict measure.

Also, all that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situated in Boggs township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a maple (now a stone) thence north 51° east 163 perches to a post, thence by land of Edmondson south 29° northeast 52 per. to a hickory, thence south 51° west 55 perches to a post, thence 39° west 8 perches to a post, thence south 70 west 45 to a post. thence south 56° west 76½ perches to stones, thence north 16 west 22½ perches to the place of beginning. Containing 37 acres and 109 perches more or less. Thereon erected a two story log house, frame barn and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Martin Daly and Bridget Daly.

No. 4.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Bellefonte, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of Michael Runkle's lot and running east 30 feet on High street, and 140 feet north to Pike alley, being part of the old jail property purchased by said Charles McCafferty from the Commissioners of Centre county, upon which a two story dwelling house is erected. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Charles McCafferty.

No. 5.

All that certain messuage, tenement or tract of land situated in Curtin township, Centre county, Penn'a, bounded and described as follows: Bounded on the north by lands of McCloskey and Butler, on the east by lands of John Mann, on the south by lands of John A Dailey, and on the west by lands of John H Orvis. Containing 250 acres more less. Thereon erected a story and a half log house, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Hiram Young.

No. 6.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in Howard borough, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southern corner of lots sold to the said Nathan J Mitchell by Matthew Riddle, thence along Main street to a lot sold to the said Nathan J Mitchell by Jacob Z Long, thence along the line of the said Nathan J Mitchell lot to the line of the lot lately sold to the said N J Mitchell by Matthew Riddle, thence along the same line to the place of beginning. Containing 50 perches more less, it being the same premises which Wm. J Mitchell and Susan, his wife, granted and confirmed unto the Edwin S Dorworth, recorded in the office for the recording of deeds, &c. Thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, stable and other outbuildings.

Also, all that messuage or tenement and lot of ground situated in the borough of Howard, Centre county, Penn'a, beginning at a post at the great road thence north 60° east 69 feet 4 inches to post, thence along a 16 foot alley west 311 feet 4 inches to a post, thence along 16 foot alley south 76°, 69 feet 8in to a post, thence by lands of Wm. P Mitchell south 320 feet 3 inches to the place of beginning. Containing ½ acre net. Thereon erected a dwelling house, stable, &c.

Also, all that certain lot or piece of land situated in Howard borough, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at the southwest corner of Wm. P Mitchell's lot, thence along Main steet south 58¾° west 39 feet to a post, thence north 31¼° west Bald Eagle and Spring Creek canal, thence down said canal to A S Tipton's line, thence by said A S Tipton's line to line of Wm. Riddle's heirs, thence by the same to Wm. P Mitchell's lot, thence along said lot to the place of beginning. Containing one acre more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Nathan J Mitchell.

No. 7.

All the right, title and interest in and to all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situated the township of Potter, County of Centre and State of Pa., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a mountain stone corner in the middle of a lane on the northern line of the turnpike leading from the Old Fort to Millheim, thence by the middle of said lane north 2¼° west 47 3-10 perches to a mountain stone corner in the lane, thence by middle of said lane north 23° west 123 9-10 perches to a mountain stone corner in the middle of lane of land of Samael Huston, thence along land of Samuel Huston south 55¼° west 161 7-10 perches to a pitch pine corner on land of Samuel Foster, thence along line of Samuel Foster south 38° east 61⅝ perches to a line stone corner, thence south 26½° east 31 6-10 perches to a mountain stone corner on the north line of said turnpike, thence along the north line of said turnpike north 83° east 128 4-10 perches to place of beginning. Containing 114 acres and 31 perches neat measure, being the same tract of land which Henry Brockerhoff and M. C., his wife, and John H Orvis and Carrie, his wife; C T Alexander and Maggie, his wife, by deed date the 20th day of April, A. D., 1872, and recorded in Deed Book A No. 2, page 30, granted to James Grove and J A Grove. Seized taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J A Grove.

No. 9.

All that certain tract of land situated in the township of Half Moon, Centre county, Pa., adjoining lands of Moses Thompson on the east, George Mattern on the north, and Shorb Shuart & Co, on the south and on the west. Surveyed June 26, 1878, in pursuance of a warrant dated June 19, 1878. Containing 44 acres more or less. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James A Cross.

TERMS CASH.—No deed will be acknowledged until the purchase money is paid in full.

T. J. DUNKLE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Bellefonte, Pa, April 5, 1883.

PHILAD. MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 9.

Flour dull and weak. Wheat No. 2 red in elevator 1 17, No. 2 red April 1 16¾.

Corn is is steady. Rejected 60a60¾, sail mixed and April 62½a62⅝.

Oats dull and weak, white 53½a55½.

PRODUCE.

Apple butter—4½a5c per pound.

Apples—2.50a3.00 for medium, choice 3.50a4.00 per bbl, fancy 4.50a5.00.

Beans—Prime medium 2.30a2.40 per bushel, prime marrowfats 2 80a2 90 per bushel, prime natives 2 50a2 60, Limas 5½a6.

Butter—Choice dairy 33a35, prime do 18a25, common to medium 8a12, fancy creamery 35a37.

Cheese—Ohio factory 13½a14, York Goshen 14a 15, Sweitzer 16a17.

Beeswax—Quoted at 33a35 ₱ lb.

Dried Fruit—Apples sliced 9a10, evaporated 15 a17, quarters 8a8½, peaches, halves, 7a8, peeled 12 a17, cherries 25a27, raspberries 32a34, blackberries 9a10.

Eggs—No. 1 Penn'a and Ohio fresh in bbls, or cases 19a20, pickled eggs 18a19.

Vegetables—Turnips per bbl. choice white 1.25 do do yellow 1.25, cabbage per bbl 1 50

Feathers—Live geese 60a65 in packages, in small lots 2a3c more.

Onions—Per bbl 2.25a2.50, onion sets 2 00a2 25 per bushel.

Potatoes—Early rose 75a80 per bushel on track and 85a90 store. Jersey sweet 4 00a4.25per bbl.

Poultry—Live chickens 80a90, dressed do 16a17 per pound, geese 10a12, ducks 16a18, dressed turkeys 18a22.

Sweet Corn—We quote at 5a6 per lb.

Honey—18a25 per pound.

Tallow—City 8a8½, country 7a7½.

Hominy—We quote at 3.25a3.50 per bbl.

Mincemeat—6a7 per pound.

Sweet Cider—Country 6.00a.800 per bbl.; sand refined 9.50a10.00.

Dressed Hogs—Sales at 7a8 per pound.

Seeds—Timothy 2.10a2.20 per bu.; clover small, 8.75a9.00, mammoth, 9.00a9.25 as to quality.

GROCERIES.

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio 12a12½, choice Rio 12¼a13, prime Rio 11a12, good Rio 10a10½, Java 20 a22.

Roasted Coffee—In papers 12a13½, in bulk 12@ 15.

Sugars—Standard A 9a8, Prairie B 8¾a8, refined yel'w 7¾a8, granulated 9¼a8, crushed 9¼a8, powdered 9¼a8.

Syrups—Choice Maple 48, prime do 40, Blackstrap 28.

Rice—Louisiana 6½a7, Carolina 6¾a7½, Head rice 7¾a8.

Extra S. C. hams 13 lbs. and over 12¾, do do 14 to 18 lbs 13, extra S. C. shoulders 9¼.

HIDES.

Green steer hides 75 pounds and up per lb 9a10, green steer hides 60 to 75 pounds 8a9, green bull hides under 60 pounds 6a7, green cow hides all weights 6a7. Above prices are for hides trimmed free from horns, tails and joints, sinues uncut and without grubs or other blemishes. Green calf skins 8 to 15 pounds, 9a10c; rendered tallow, barrels, kegs and boxes, 6a6½; wool skins, each, 75a 1.00; colt skins dry, each, 25a75.

Salt—No. 1 per bbl. 1. 20, No. 1 extra 1.30, dairy 1.40, C. C. 1.40. Globe Fertilizer 1.40, per bu. 20c

Wool—Fine 25a38.

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour dull and weak; Minnesota 3 50a4 20, patents 6 00a7 50.

Wheat—Active but lower; 1 00⅝ April; No. 2 red wintor 1 06⅝.

Corn, 47¾a51¾ cash; oats 41 cash; rye steady and unchangec. Barley, 75.

LOCK HAVEN MARKET.—Butter, 20 to 30c per pound; potatoes, 80c per bushel; chickens 60 to 80c per pair; lard 16c per pound; apple butter, 75c per gallon; corn 75c per bushel; celery, 5c per stalk; cabbage 8 to 12c per head; apples, $1 to $1.50 per bushel; sour crout, 5 cents per quart; onion sets, 12c per quart; parsnips, 20c per peck; oats, 50c per bu.; eggs 18 to 20c.

SPRING MILLS MARKET.

Wheat—Red	$1.10
Rye	70
Corn, shelled, and ears new	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	50
Barley	75
Cloverseed	8 00
Timothy seed	2 00
Plaster, ground per ton	9 00
Flour, per barrel	5 00
Butter, 24 c; tallow, 6; lard, 12; ham, 12 1-2; shoulder, 10; bacon or side, 10; eggs per dozen, 16 cents.	

Corrected weekly by J. J. Grenoble.

COAL.—Pea, 3. 35; Chestnut, 4.75; Stove, 5.00; Egg, 4.85.

——Remember—Lace curtains from 25 cents a yard to $25 a window—over thirty different paterns, at Garman's.

DIED.

Annie Mary, daughter of A. S. and S. L. Weaver, of Potters Mills, aged 3 years 4 months, 23 days.

On April 6, at Spring Mills, Mr. Michael Nofsker, aged 65 years, 9 months, 4 days.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Jonathan Weaver, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. A. H. WEAVER,

12ap6t Administrator, Farmers Mills.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, the Hon. Charles A. Mayer, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 25th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre, Clinton and Clearfield, and the Hon. [illegible] Runkle and the Hon. J. G. Larrimer, Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 1 st day of Apr., 1883, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Fourth Monday of Apr. next, being the 23d day of Apr. 1883, and to continue two weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 1st day of Apr., in the year of our Lord 1883, and the one hundred and seventh year of the Independence of the United States. T. J. DUNKLE Sheriff

JUST STOP & THINK!

Don't you know that one of the best and easiest ways to save your

"HARD EARNED WEALTH"

is to buy where you can get the

Best Goods for the Least MONEY?

Of course you know it, and in order that you may know that we know it, we want to remind you that we are now offering at

Rediculously Low Prices!

one of the Largest and Best Selected Socks of

CLOTHING AND GENTS FURNISHING GOODS

HATS, CAPS, VALICES, &c,

it has ever been your fortune to witness or our fortune to secure.

—o—

An examination of our goods and a knowledge of our prices will convince you that we are telling you the

Plain, Unvarnished Truth!

YOU ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO CALL AND TEST THE TRUTH OF OUR REMARKS.

—o—

(SIGN)

"KEYSTONE"

MICHAEL LEVI & CO.,

Reynolds' Opera House, Allegheny Street, BELLEFONTE.

12apr3m

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

The following accounts have been examined, passed, and remain filed of record in this office for the inspection of heirs and legatees, creditors and all others in any wise interested and will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Centre county, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1883, for allowance and confirmation:

1 The first and final account of Ira N McCloskey, administrator cum testamento annexo of &c, of Ira Mason, late of Liberty township dec'd.

2 The account of Henry Krumrine and F H Van Valzah, admr's of &c, of John W Krumrine, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

3 The first and final account of Henry Dale, guardian of John T Hoover and Annie R Hoover, minor children of Christianna Hoover, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

4 The first and final account of M D Silknitter, guardian &c, of Florence J Little (now Lingle) a minor child of B F Little, late of Potter township, deceased.

5 The first and final account of Miss E Smith, executor of &c, of Hannah Smith, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

6 The account of Susan Beigh[illegible] administratrix of &c, of Abraham Beighley, late of Snow Shoe twp, dec'd.

7 The account of Wm. P Fisher, guardian of Alonza H, Tyson E and Joseph E Thomas, late of Union twp, dec'd.

8 The account of Maria Miller, executrix of &c of John Miller, late of Half Moon twp dec'd.

9 The account of D H Young, administrator of &c, of Philip Carper, late of Patton township, deceased.

10 The account of Mrs. Mary A Miller, administratrix, cum testamento annexo of &c, of Samuel Cooper, late of Ferguson twp, dec'd.

11 The first and final account of H C Weaver, guardian of Ida M Weaver, a minor child of David Weaver, late of the borough of Bellefonte, dec'd.

12 The account of Adam Hoy, guardian of Sarah J Spotts, a minor child of —— Spots, deceased.

13 The account of George M Swartz, guardian of Lawrence and Anna Ellen Fox, minor children of Jacob Fox, late of Harris twp, dec'd.

14 The account of Isaac S Frain, guardian of Mary J Loder, a minor child of Margaret J Loder, late of Marion twp. dec'd.

15 The account of Martin Brumgard, guardian of Mary E and Kate E Walters minor children of Elizabeth Walters, late of Walker township deceased.

16 The second and final account of F G Mattern, adm'r of &c, of George P Mattern, late of Halfmoon twp, dec'd.

17 The account of Phoebe M Quay, administratrix of &c, of A C Quay, deceased, as filed by Isaac S Frain, her administrator.

18 Account of James P Coburn, executor of &c, of Dan'l Kreamer, late of Penn twp, dec'd.

19 The account of Francis McClellan, administratrix of &c, of Samuel McClellan, late of Gregg twp, dec'd.

20 The account of Peter Shultz, guardian of Sarah A Coble (now Frazier) and Thomas D Coble, minor children of John Coble, late Harris township, dec'd.

21 The first and final account of W L Wilson, administrator of &c, of Hulda Wilson, late of Halfmoon twp, dec'd.

22 Sixteenth annual account of Daniel Rhoades and John Irwin, Jr., surviving trustees under the will of William A Thomas, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.

23 The account of Samuel J Herring, administrator of &c, of John Shannon, late of Potter twp, dec'd.

24 The final account of John T Stitzer, administrater of &c, of John S Swartz, late of Walker twp, dec'd.

25 The fourth and final account of William Allison, Jr., executor of &c, of David Lamb, late of Marion twp, dec'd.

26 The account of Henry T Zerby and D L Zerby, administrators of &c, of Adam Zerby, late of Penn twp.

27 The second and final account of Robert Kendall, guardian of Mary A Garner et al, minor child of Daniel Garner, late of Harris (now College) township, dec'd as filed by George Dale his executor.

28 Account of John A Hunter, executor of &c, of Christian Gates, late of Ferguson township, deceased.

29 The first and final account of Dr. P T Musser, executor of &c, of Harriet Brent, late of Haines twp, dec'd.

30 The account of Hattie Stager Kreamer executrix of &c, of Magdaline Stager, late of Walker township, dec'd.

31 The account of J D Peckert, guardian of Frederick, Angeline, Wesley, William, Stuart, Vanina and Jonathan Deckert, minor grand children of Nicholas Deckert, late of Potter twp. dec'd.

32 The account of John M Furey, adm'r of &c. of Jered I Struble, late of Spring twp, dec'd.

33 The account of John Hoffer, administrator of &c, of George T Rothrock, late of Bellefonte borough, dec'd.

34 The account of J W Gephart, adm'r of &c, of Kate Cowher, late of Boggs twp, dec'd.

JAMES A. McCLAIN, Register.

1883.

FIRST GRAND SPRING

OPENING OPENING | OPENING OPENING

AT THE

BEE HIVE

ONE PRICE STORE

SATURDAY, APRIL 21,

MONDAY, APRIL 23,

TUESDAY, APRIL 24,

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

—o—

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS, SPECIAL BARGAINS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS, SPECIAL BARGAINS,

SPECIAL BARGAINS,

WILL BE OFFERED UPON SAID DAYS OF WHICH DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN HEREAFTER.

—o—

An Elegant SOVNENIR will be presented to each one of our visitors.

—o—

Extending all a hearty invitation to come, we remain

Very respectfully yours,

GOLDSMITH & BROTHER.